The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,955.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.
For year in advance delivered in Town	52	0
——— including postage	72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	28	0
——— including postage	38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	16	0
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For one month, delivered in Town	6	0
——— including postage	7	12
Single Copy for Cash	0	4
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Ten Lines and under

	Rs.	a.
First insertion	5	0
Second Ditto	2	8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto .... 4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ...... 2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam Ship ARABIA, 1,080 tons, 200 H. P., Commander W. B. Matthews, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 27th of May 1871, at noon.

	May.		June
Leaves BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSSORAH	16
,, Kurrachee	31	,, Mahomerah	16
	June.	,, Fao	16
,, Guadur	1	,, Bushire	17
,, Muscat	3	,, Linga	21
,, Bunder Abbas	5	,, Bunder Abbas	23
,, Linga	7	,, Muscat	25
,, Bushire	9	,, Guadur	27
,, Fao	11		July.
,, Mahomerah	11	,, Kurrachee	1
Arrive BUSSORAH	12	Arrive BOMBAY	4

B.N.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on MONDAY, the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 [illegible]	2 [illegible]	8 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 [illegible]	0 [illegible]	0 9

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 a.m., and Dhurumtur at 1 p.m. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 a.m., and Oolwa at 1 p.m. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.—Owing to the approach of the Monsoons, the s.s. ARABIA, now in Harbour, will sail on or about the 25th May 1871, instead of 1st June 1871.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 18th May 1871.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL,

CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS.

(To be despatched hence at end of May.)

THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,400 nett registered tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive first-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez £30
Ditto Brindisi £40
Ditto Trieste and Venice...£45

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

Application to be made to W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th April 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE of STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY and TRIESTE via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*.

The SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, will be despatched from Bombay, about the 8th JUNE. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess £4 per Ton is charged.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Aden	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of passengers, and have each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 20s. per cwt. for excess weight, (both exclusive of transit through Egypt), to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES from ALEXANDRIA to TRIESTE.

First Class .... £13 | Second Class £9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES for FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 130 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets, from SUEZ, to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of passengers by the P. & O. Co:—First Class, £3; Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage 1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and the Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 2, Ash Lane, 5th May 1871.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company take Cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Suez Canal.

These Steamers were made specially for this trade, and have superior accommodation for Passengers. The NEERA carries a Stewardess.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class Rs. 500; 2nd class Rs. 350 } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class Rs. 350; 2nd class Rs. 215... }

The s.s. NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Cochran, which made the passage out from Liverpool in 29 days, will leave on the 27th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 20th May 1871.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 27th May, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BARODA (1,873 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain W. B. Hall, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 a.m. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—
To BRINDISI .... First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. ,, ,, 650 ,, ,, 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MONGOLIA, (2,798 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain A. E. Barlow, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 24th May, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 23rd instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month,

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Alexandria	39	25	9-10
Messina	45	32	12
Naples	47	33	13
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10

Including Wines at Table. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamer from Bombay,

ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 25th of May, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 3rd May 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. STRATHCLYDE are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th May 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship CHILDERS, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective GOODS as they come to hand; failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Efford will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co., Agents for Captain Efford.

Bombay, 10th May 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & COMPANY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, White, and Colored Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

12 Bales Grey Shirtings.
10 ditto T. Cloth.
11 ditto Long Cloth.
5 Cases German Prints.
6 ditto Royal Blues.
8 ditto Pink Pads.

On account of Abdoolally Jevakhan—
20 Cases Matches.
On account of Abdoolhoosen Saikadom—
35 Cases Matches.
On account of Mahomed Futta—
100 Cases Matches.
On account of Allana Abdoolraman—
28 Cases Matches.
On account and risk of the Indentor, Abdoolla Essack, ex s. s. Paraguay,
1 Soda Water Machine, by Hayward, Tyler & Co.

Hummum Street, 24th May 1871. MENESSE & Co.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, Marine Street.

SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Porcelain and Glass Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Mazagon.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 25th inst., sale commencing at or about 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at his residence, Bar House, Mazagon, opposite the Hope Hall Hotel, the neat and valuable Household Furniture, &c., &c., of Clement Poole, Esq., proceeding to England. The same comprises Drawing and Dining-room, round Carved Blackwood Tables, handsomely Carved Pier, Sofa, Work and Side Tables, Chiffonier, Carved Conversation and Reclining Couches, Ottoman, Settee, Teapoys, Drawing-room, Folding and Easy Chairs, one and three-light hanging and Table Argand Lamps, Mirror, Dining-room Chairs, Sideboard, T. Red Screens, Wardrobes, Almira Washstands with furniture complete, Dressing Tables with English Toilet Glasses, a single Bengal Cot, Towel and Clothes Stands, Porcelain, Cut Glass and Platedware, Dispense Articles, Carpets, Matting, &c.

At 1 p.m. (unless previously disposed of):—

A very handsome single-seated Chariot Brougham, with moveable glass front built to order especially for Bombay by Wyburn, Long Acre, in excellent order, with pole, shaft, and with a handsome Arab Horse and Harness, complete.

A Buggy by the same maker to match the Brougham, also in excellent order.

A Gentleman's Riding Saddle in good order.
A single set of Buggy Harness.
A double Child's Perambulator in good order.

N.B.—The Brougham and Horse will be offered separately if desired. No Catalogues are to be published, but a detailed list may be seen at the Auctioneers' Rooms, and the property is now on view.

Bombay, 24th May 1871. CRAWFORD & Co.

LINDLEY AND WARREN, PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS,

No. 11 FORBES STREET AND APOLLO STREET.

CARTES—Rs. 12 PER DOZEN.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for hot climates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200,

REPAIRS in Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE s.s. BEHAR (1,723 tons, and 300 H.P.), W. Blake, Commander, will be despatched to CHINA, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to G. F. HENRY, Superintendent P. and O. Company.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

FIRST LECTURE IN GUJARATI,

In connection with the NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY,

By the Honorary Secretary,

SUBJECT: THE INDUCTION COIL,

SATURDAY, the 27th May 1871, at 8 p.m.

Admission Ticket, FOUR ANNAS. Front Seats may be Reserved. Apply at the Institute.

The Proceeds to go to the Funds of the Library.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1824.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000 Sterling

The Undersigned (Agents for the LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, the MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY, and the THAMES and MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY) beg to intimate that they have also been appointed AGENTS IN BOMBAY for the MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

LYON & Co.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

On and after the 1st proximo, and during the monsoon months, no PIECE-GOODS, TWIST, or other MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, liable to be DAMAGED by WET, will be RECEIVED for CONVEYANCE, unless each PACKAGE is DAMMERED.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Fort, 22nd May 1871.

COLUMBIAN STOVE WORKS, GLASGOW.

AGENT IN BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG.

Just landed per City of Berlin,

THE "VICTORESS" KITCHENER, Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, with all necessary Cooking Utensils.

THE "VICTORESS" KITCHENER, Nos. 7, 8, 9, with Cooking Utensils, and Brass Cock to Oval Boiler for Hot Water.

THE "VICTORESS" KITCHENER, No. 9, a large Cooking Stove with an oblong Copper Hot Water attachment.

THE "MISTRESS" KITCHENER, No. 7, is a fine combination of the best conveniences of the American Cooking Stove with the approved BRITISH FORM and APPEARANCE.

The "Mistress" has a large Front Oven besides a large Malleable Iron Galvanised Boiler within the body of the Range, and can be easily renewed.

HEATING STOVES.

The "Queen."
The "Excelsior."
The "President."
The "Sylph."

Specially adapted for Hill Stations.

THE "MAGNOLIA" COOKING STOVE, without Oven and Oval Boiler. A small sized Kitchen range.

FIRE FLY STOVES OR ENGLISH SEGREES.

SMOKE PIPES supplied at .... Rs. 1 per foot.
KNEE to above .... ,, 2 each
FIRE BRICKS .... ,, 5 per set.

Illustrated Price List, with full particulars, furnished on application to

J. NEUBERG.

NOTICES.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.

The most efficient BITTER TONIC known.

Received emphatic approval at BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE, LIVERPOOL, SEPTEMBER 1870.

D. S. KEMP & Co., CHEMISTS to HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, BOMBAY and POONA.

TRUE GOA POWDER.

See that it bears the signature of D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY and POONA.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE,

Surpasses all crude spices for making CLARET CUP.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY and POONA.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE,

Is a hair lubricant and preservative prepared on CORRECT PRINCIPLES.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY and POONA.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

ROWLAND AND Co.,

SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND COMPANY,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, 24, MEADOW STREET,

HAVE just received by the Mail another large assortment of LADIES', CHILDRENS' and BOYS' BOOTS and SHOES. LADIES' KID SHOES with HIGH HEELS and ROSETTE, FANCY SLIPPERS, &c., all of superior quality, at moderate price.

GEO. NICOLL & Co.,

SADDLERS and HARNESS MAKERS, BOOT and SHOE MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

have for sale

DOUBLE HARNESS, Silver and Brass Mountings;
TANDUM HARNESS, Silver and Brass Mountings;
SINGLE HARNESS, Silver and Brass Mountings
RIDING SADDLES BY FIRST-CLASS MAKERS;
BRIDLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
CAVALRY AND INFANTRY SADDLES AND BRIDLES COMPLETE;
SHABRAQUES FOR DITTO:
NUMDAS;
HORSE CLOTHING, IN PRINCE'S CHECK AND KERSEY;
SUNDRIES;
SADDLE AND HARNESS BRACKETS

In very neat patterns. Well worthy of Inspection.

Harness Blacking (Liquid and Compo), Polishing Paste, Plate Powder, Hoplemcuroms, Horse Clippers, Mane and Trimming Combs, Trimming Scissors, Riding, Driving and Hunting Whips, Coachmen's Waist Belts in Brown and Patent Leather, and all other requisites in the Saddlery and Harness line.

Bombay, 20th April 1871.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use DINNEFORD'S Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—Treacher & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

LEA and PERRINS'

CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs to be THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen, universally

NOTICES.

MR. ARTHUR LATHAM is AUTHORIZED to USE the SIGNATURE of our FIRM from THIS DATE.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1871.

WE have THIS DAY OPENED the BYCULLA IRON WORKS, where we are prepared to execute ORDERS for all kinds of FOUNDRY and GENERAL ENGINEERING WORK.

For further particulars apply to Mr. EDWARD ROBSON on the premises, or to Mr. JOHN CRUDDAS at our Office, Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 10th May 1871.

VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of RUPEES SIX per SHARE, for the year ending 28th February 1871, WILL BE PAID on and after THURSDAY, the 1st day of June 1871, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Shareholders are particularly requested to be good enough to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors,

SORABJEE FROMMURZE, Secretary.

Bombay, 18th May 1871.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825.

With which is now united

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY was held at Edinburgh on THURSDAY, the 20th April, when the following results were communicated:—

New Assurances effected, £1,181,399 3s. 10d.
No. of Policies issued, 1,936.
Premiums on New Policies, £42,725 14s. 8d.

Assurances in force, upwards of sixteen millions.
Revenue, upwards of seven hundred thousand pounds.
Invested Fund, upwards of four millions.
A Special Meeting is to be held in a few weeks to divide profits.

Agents in Bombay.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN Co. Limited.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for ONE YEAR of the WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office, will be received by the undersigned on the 1st June 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon.

2nd.—Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tenders may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3rd.—No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4th.—Samples of the Articles to be supplied, and the Forms of Tender can be seen, and particulars known, by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily.

C. A. STUART, Postmaster.

Bombay General Post Office, 2nd May 1871.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).

The following are the terms upon which the Bank undertakes Agency business:—

1. On deposit of Government Paper, Certificates of Shares, &c., with the Bank for safe custody, a Fee of One Rupee will be charged for each Note, Certificate, or Document lodged; in no case, however, is the Fee to exceed ... Rs. 20
2. On amount realized as Interest or Dividend ... [illegible] per cent.
3. On amount paid or received in purchase or sale of Securities... ,,
4. On amount of Securities transferred ,,
5. On amount realised as Annuity or Pension ,,
6. On amount of Securities withdrawn ,,
7. Interest, Dividends, Proceeds of Sale, or Monies will be remitted by Bills payable in England or elsewhere, agreeably to instructions received from constituents, at a charge of ... ,,
8. On collection of Inland Bills, payable otherwise than on demand ... ,,
9. On negotiation of Bills for approved constituents ... ,,
10. On deposit of Sealed Boxes, Parcels, &c., a Fee of Rs. 10 will be charged, and a similar fee at time of withdrawal.

By order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

New Bank of Bombay, Limited, 13th April 1871.

NOTICE.

We regret to have to announce that, in consequence of advice received from our COBLENTZ AGENCY, of the FAILURE OF LAST YEAR'S VINTAGE, we cannot guarantee to supply GERMAN VINTAGE WINES at our present quotations for any length of time.

On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the local journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April, 1871.

SEWING MACHINES! SEWING MACHINES!! SEWING MACHINES!!!

THE celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S LOCK STITCH PRIZE MEDAL SEWING MACHINES.—These Machines excel all others in perfection of finish, ease of manipulation, simplicity, durability and beauty of work produced. All Machines are now received via Suez Canal, and contain the latest improvements and additions. Instruction to purchasers gratis. All Machines warranted. Spare Needles and other accessories always on hand. For sale in various styles at the office of the undersigned.

Orders from up-country promptly attended to if accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co., Sole Agents for the Manufacturers.

No. 7 Parsee Bazaar Street.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Corrugated Iron at Rs. 10 per cwt.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Canvas.
Rollers, Skins.
Bundling Twine.
Portland Cement.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack
Corrugated Iron.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

THOMSON AND COMPANY.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,

22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT. MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY RE-FILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.
Nail Brushes.
Tooth Brushes
Combs.
Corn Plasters.
Perfumery.
Sponges.
Sponge Bags.
Flesh Gloves.
Chest Expanders.
Eau de Cologne.
Violet Powder.
Feeding Bottles.
Court Plaster.
Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay references will receive every care and attention.

CAUTION.—ADAMS' PATENT CENTRAL FIRE BREECH-LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H. M. War Department.

We have received information this day that Revolvers are being advertised and sold in India as "Adams' Revolvers," the *same* not being our make.

We would caution purchasers against these spurious imitations, and ask them to note that the side of our Revolver is marked with our trade mark—J.A.—(in monogram) as engraved.

Adams' Small Arms Company, 391, Strand, London; John Adams, Managing Director. March 1, 1871.

Particulars and price lists to be had on application.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

. J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GILL AND COMPANY, WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON ......37, Crutched Friars, Mark Lane.
BOMBAY ......Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA ...Government Place.

GILL & Co. beg to request the attention of the Public to the undermentioned LIST of their WINES and SPIRITS, which, for quality, cannot be surpassed, and on trial will be found to merit the high opinion formed of them in the Bengal Presidency.

Traders will be dealt with on their usual wholesale terms. Quotations in Rupees per dozen, good delivery (being London prices with charges added).

CHAMPAGNES—Rs. 39, 43, 49. Half pints 13.
SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK—Rs. 35.
SHERRIES—Rs. 19, 24, 29, 31, 32.
PORTS—Rs. 23, 31.
STILL MOSELLES—Rs. 20, 27.
STEIN WEIN—Rs. 23.
STILL HOCKS—Rs. 16, 21, 22, 31, 33, 37.
CLARETS—Rs. 9, 11, 13, 16, 19, 22, 25, 42.
RED BURGUNDY—Rs. 16, 19.
CHABLIS—Rs. 19. SAUTERNES—Rs. 17, 25.
BRANDIES—Rs. 24, 32.
OLD TOM GIN, Rs. 15. HOLLANDS, Rs. 18. Superior OLD JAMAICA RUM, Rs. 20. SCOTCH WHISKEY, Rs. 17. DUTCH LIQUEURS.

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of 1 dozen quarts and 2 dozen pints; sample bottles may, however, be had.

We regret we have been obliged, by the effects of the late Continental War, to advance the price of our Champagnes. The quotations will be as above from this date.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, J. COCKBURN & CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh), Fine Pale SHERRY, at Rs. 25 per dozen.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1870.

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES,

From the celebrated Distilleries of the VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC (Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled) pure, soft and delicate, per doz.	27 0	30 0
Do. do. Pint Travelling Flasks do.	16 0	18 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a spirit very superior to the lower brands of Hennessey, Martell, and others, commonly sold at same rate	24 0	27 0
OLD BRANDY; a sound wholesome spirit	18 0	21 0

FRESH SHIPMENTS ON SALE BY THE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

BASS'S BEER,

Imported through THE SUEZ CANAL. Bottled by Stone

		Cash.
Ordinary Quarts, per dozen	Rs.	5 12
Do. Pints, ,,		3 12

STOUT,

By Sparks, Moline & Co.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, in pints, per doz. 3 12

CLARET.

BEST MEDOC CLARET, quarts, per doz. 11 0
Ditto pints, ,, ... 6 8

BULL AND COMPANY, GENERAL MERCHANTS,

MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THACKER VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

A. ALLAN,

17, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED, in time for the HOT SEASON, a variety of FANCY TWEEDS, all thoroughly shrunk, which will be sold at the following REDUCTIONS:—

Fancy Tweed Coats, newest style	Rs. 12 8	Rs. 20
Ditto Trousers, warranted to fit	8 8	
Ditto Superior Quality		25
Fancy Silk mixed Coats, double breasted	18 8	30
Ditto Trousers, to fit comfortably	12 8	
Fancy Colored Washing Material for Coats and Trousers		16
Cotton and all-Wool Sleeping Suits		10 to 18
Winsey, all-Wool, and Silk and Wool Shirts		5 to 9

HOSIERY.—English made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under-Shirts.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS.

Solid Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus and Hat Boxes.
New Pattern Scotch Plaids and Balmoral Bonnets.
Coupling Straps, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps.
Hats, Caps, and Helmets of every description.
Uniforms made according to Regulation.

MILLINERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Columbian," a FRESH SUPPLY of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, as follows:—

PRINCESS LOUISE RIDING HATS, richly trimmed, Rs 29 to Rs 30 each.
PRINCESS LOUISE Chinelle and Corded HAIR NETS, Rs. 1, 1¼, and 1½ each.
PRINCESS LOUISE Straw BONNETS and HATS, richly trimmed, in the new Colours, Rs 16, 18, 20 to Rs 28 each.
PRINCESS LOUISE LACE FALLS, or VEILS, new shape, Rs. 1½ each.
PRINCESS LOUISE HAIR ROLLS, Rs 2½ per pair.
Ladies' DRESS BONNETS, trimmed, Rs 15, 18, 20, to Rs 25 each
MUSLIN and LACE, SETS, Collar and Sleeves, Rs 3½, 4, 5, to Rs 7 per Set.
Coloured and White FLOUNCED SKIRTS (suitable for the Hills) Rs 4, 5, 7, to Rs 9 each.
Ladies' FRENCH CORSETS, in all sizes, Rs 10 each.
Human HAIR PLAITS, in all Shades, Rs 15, 18, to Rs 20 each.
Muslin, Merino, and Print GARIBALDIS, Rs 3, 5, 7, 10, and Rs 12 each.
RICH SILKS, in all the new shades, at Rs 3, 4, 5, 6, to Rs 9½ per yard.
Black, White, and Coloured SILK and SATINS, at Rs 3, 4, 5 to Rs 10 per yard.
New Duchess LACES and TRIMMING.

FOR CHILDREN.

Infant's CLOAKS, richly embroidered, Rs 18, 20, 22 to Rs 28 each.
Infant's HATS and HOODS, Rs 4, 6, 8, 10 to Rs 12 each.
Straw HATS for Children, trimmed, at Rs 9, 10, 12, and Rs 15 each
Girl's and Boy's MERINO DRESSES, trimmed richly, at Rs 10, 12, 15 to Rs 18 each.
Infant's BIBS and WOOLLEN SOCKS.
Boy's Crimped and Plain COLLARS, Annas 8 and 12 each.

FOR TRAVELLERS.

Serge, Linsey, and WINSEY DRESSES.
Print Dresses, ready made, Rs 12 to 13 each.
Print and Fancy Skirts and Petticoats, Rs 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 each.
Warm Black Cloth Jacquettes, Rs 10 and 12 each.
Ladies' Grey, White and Colored Jacquettes, Rs 10, 12 and 13.

LADIES' UNDER-LINEN AND HOSIERY.

Ladies' Chimesses, Night Dresses, Drawers, Petticoats, Camisoles and Petticoat Bodices, plain and trimmed.

FOR GENTLEMEN.

Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves, Rs. 3 per pair for Cash only.
White Dress Neck Ties, The Eglinton Tie, Oxford and Cambridge Ties, The Pall Mall Tie.
Scents and Cosmetiques, &c.

Every description of Wedding and Mourning Goods always in Stock.

Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

Orders from Outstation must be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

TERMS CASH.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

26th April 1871.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

N.B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

CHAMPAGNES (Dry), Rs. *32, 39, 44, and 50 per dozen single Magnums and double Magnums and Half Pints.
SPARKLING MOSELLES, Rs. *32, 34, and *39 per dozen.
SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs. 32 and 40 per dozen.
SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. 36 per dozen.
STILL HOCKS, Rs. *15, 18, 20, 21, 22, 26, 34 and 36 per dozen.
STILL MOSELLES, Rs. 20, 23, and 27 per dozen.
STEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 24 per dozen.
CLARETS, light Breakfast Wines, Rs. 10 and 13 per dozen.
CLARETS, Dinner Wines, Rs. 15, 18, and 20 per dozen.
CLARETS, after Dinner, full-bodied, Rs. 20, 26, and 28 per doz.
SHERRIES, Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, and 30 per dozen.
AMONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.
MANZANILLA (very dry), Rs. 32 per dozen.
VINO PUERO (delicate and choice), Rs. 32.
PORTS, Rs. 16, 21, and 27.
CHABLIS, Rs. 16 per dozen.
SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.
BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per dozen.
TENT WINE, Rs. 32 (for Communion.)
BRANDIES, Rs. 24, 29, and 35 per dozen.
SUNDRY SPIRITS—OLD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.
LIQUEURS—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.
BEER—Stone's Bottling, Quarts and Pints.
Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints.
Do. In Hhds., containing 54 Gallons.

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

CREDIT RATES AND DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION

PAYNE AND COMPANY, CALCUTTA AND BOMBAY.

WANTED.

CLERK.—A SITUATION WANTED by the undersigned as CLERK. Was last employed as Bookkeeper by a firm of Bankers, Merchants, and Steamship Agents at Bagdad, and previously as town traveller and salesman by a Liverpool manufacturing firm. Has had some 6 months' experience in Egypt.—Address James A. McPherson, Office of this paper.

NOTICES.

MONSOON SUPPLIES FOR THE MOFUSSIL.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, take the occasion of the near approach of the Wet Season to solicit from residents in out-stations a renewal of the commands with which they have been so liberally favoured in past years.

AS ALL THE SUPPLIES FOR THE COMPANY'S STORE DEPARTMENT REACH THEM BY THE SUEZ CANAL and OVERLAND MAILS

Only, they may be relied upon to possess in full perfection the delicacy and freshness of flavour so often impaired or destroyed by long sea voyages. Maintaining in every other respect the high character of their imports, the Company confidently assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar Auctions), and respectfully caution the public against the danger attending the use of stale or inferior Stores generally.

LARGE SUPPLIES JUST RECEIVED

DIRECT FROM

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, GILLON, HOGARTH MOIR, &c.,

And the first Continental Houses.

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS, AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED, AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS.
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN AND CHINA TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c. &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS, AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED AND DESICCATED MILK.
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED.

Priced Lists Free on Application.

THE COMPANY'S STOCK OF WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS,

COMPREHENDING

	Cash. Rs. as.		Credit. Rs. as.
BURGUNDIES, White, Red, and Sparkling, per doz, from	18 8	to	28 0
CHAMPAGNES (by the first shippers)	36 0	to	44 0
CLARETS, of the Company's well-known brands, from	11 0	to	36 0
GREEK WINES	20 8	to	48 0
HOCKS Sparkling and Still	21 0	to	44 0
HUNGARIAN WINES (Red and White)	19 0	to	27 0
MADEIRA (a superb genuine Wine)	38 0		42 0
MOSELLES	36 0		40 0
PORTS (White's and Graham's)	21 8	to	38 0
SHERRIES (White's Unequalled Wines)	22 8	to	48 0
BRANDIES (of best brand only)	18 0	to	40 0
GINS, London Old Tom and Hollands	16 0	to	22 0
RUMS, Real Jamaica	18 0	to	24 0
WHISKEYS, Scotch and (L.L.) Irish	18 0	to	21 0
LIQUEURS (Absinthe, Aqua D'Oro, Chartreuse, Cherry Brandy, Citronelle, Curacoa, Maraschino, Rose, Vanille, &c., from, per bottle	1 4	to	5 0

Affords a variety of choice at very moderate rates, offered by no other house in the Presidency.

BASS' PALE ALE,

imported through THE SUEZ CANAL; bottled by STONE & Co., & CAMERON & SAUNDERS.

		Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
ORDINARY PINTS, in original casks of 8 doz.	per doz.	3 12	4 0
ORDINARY PINTS, examined and repacked	ditto	3 14	4 2
ORDINARY QUARTS, in original casks of 4 doz.	ditto	5 12	6 4
ORDINARY QUARTS, examined and repacked	ditto	6 0	6 8
IMPERIAL PINTS (Stone & Co.) in original casks of 6 doz.	ditto	4 12	5 4
IMPERIAL PINTS (Stone & Co.) examined and repacked	ditto	5 0	5 8
IMPERIAL QUARTS (Stone & Co.) in original casks of 3 doz.	ditto	8 0	8 12
IMPERIAL QUARTS (Stone & Co.) examined and repacked	ditto	8 4	9 0

N.B.—To Messes and other large Consumers the Imperial Quarts (containing 5 full sized glasses) are recommended both for convenience and economy.

STOUTS; BY GUINNESS, BARCLAY, and WHITE & Co.

		Cash. Rs.	Credits. Rs.
PINTS, in original Casks of 8 doz.	per doz.	3 14	4 2
Do examined and repacked	ditto	4 0	4 4
QUARTS, in original Casks of 4 dozen	ditto	5 12	6 4
QUARTS, examined and repacked	ditto	6 0	6 8
H. WHITE & Co.'s celebrated brand at Do in original Casks—	ditto	5 8	6 0
QUARTS, examined and repacked,	ditto	5 12	6 0

THE COMPANY'S IMPORTS OF CUTLERY, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, GLASS, PORCELAIN, AND STONE WARES,

and other articles of daily domestic use, have been largely extended, and now afford an extensive choice of thoroughly sound wearing goods, at rates with which private import cannot (as formerly) maintain comparison.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

PIANOS FOR MATHERAN.

GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTES, by BROADWOOD and COLLARD, for HIRE, for the HILLS, at Rs. 20, 25, and 30 per month.

SOUNDY & CO.

USEFUL TO SPORTSMEN AND TRAVELLERS IN GENERAL.

RAILWAY CANTEENS, TIFFIN CASES, AND PIC-NIC BASKETS.

PIC-NIC BASKETS—Oblong Baskets of fine wicker, with handle and strong leather strap for lashing or carrying, fitted with the following requisites:—4 China Plates, 4 Steel Forks with Ivory Handles, 4 Knives with ditto, 4 Napkins, 4 small Glass Tumblers, 2 Boxwood Muffineers, a small Porcelain Jar with metal cover for Butter, 2 Flask-shaped Bottles with metal Screw Tops, and a Tin Box for Sandwiches or Biscuits. The Basket has spare space within it, which can be filled in at pleasure. It measures 17 in. by 11½ in. by 6 in.—Price Rs. 36; Cash Rs. 30.

THE HOUSEWIFE'S Cheap and Portable WINE CELLARET, useful also for Tourists' Excursions and Pic-nic Parties. This Cellaret consists of a strong Iron-ribbed Wicker Baskets secured by a strong strap, handle, and padlock, measuring 9½ in. by 9½ in. by 11 in. deep. It contains 4 round best Flint Glass Bottles, each to contain 1½ pint, fitted with Boxwood top-corks, and four Electro-plated Drinking Cups.—Price Rs. 36; Cash Rs. 30.

N.B.—This article can be strongly recommended; it is in a most convenient, secure, and portable form for conveyance and use.

PIC-NIC or TRAVELLING BASKETS, unfitted, in extra strong Wicker Work,—

Large size, with division for 5 bottles, and spaces which can be filled in at pleasure, size 18 in. by 16 in. by 15 in......Rs. 10
Small size, with divisions for 2 bottles, and spaces, size 14 in. by 10 in. by 9 in. .... Rs. 5

THE TOURISTS' PATENT PORTABLE TUMBLER, well plated and neatly finished, in 3 parts, and capable of being shut up at pleasure, fitting, when so shut up, in a round box measuring 2½ in in diameter and 1½ in in depth.—Price Rs. 2-8.

SOUNDY and CO., 2 & 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BAROMETERS & THERMOMETERS.

	Rs.	a.
ADMIRAL FITZROY'S BAROMETER and WEATHER GLASS, in handsome carved Gothic Case	30	0
Ditto ditto in plain Mahogany French-polished Case.	20	0
ANEROID BAROMETER, 6 in., in handsome Leather Case	50	0
Ditto ditto 4 in	35	0
THERMOMETERS, divided on polished Boxwood, 10 in...	1	0
Ditto ditto Bevilled Edges ...	1	8
Ditto ditto with Enamelled Tubes......	2	4
Ditto ditto ditto Fahrenheit and Reaumur	3	0
Ditto divided on Porcelain (Spirit)	3	0
Ditto ditto ditto (Mercury)	4	0
POCKET THERMOMETER, 4 in., Fahrenheit and Reaumur, divided on round polished Boxwood	3	0

The above Prices are Nett Cash with order

SOUNDY and CO., 2 & 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW IMPROVED ICE PITCHERS, OR PATENT DOUBLE WATER JUGS,

Of Electro-silver, in several patterns, plain or chased. These Jugs have a lining within the outer body, or, in other words, are made double throughout; thus protected, it has been found, by experiments, that Ice-water can be preserved in these Jugs at a lower temperature for a much longer time than in the ordinary jugs.

Richly-chased and ornamented, to hold 2 quarts .... Rs. 22
Engine Engraved, with Garter for Name .... ,, 25

Rs. 1-8 extra for packing, when necessary.

A REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY ALL ORDERS FROM OUT-STATIONS.

SOUNDY and CO., BOMBAY.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED WARE.

NEWEST DESIGNS.

SOUNDY & Co. have just received a large selection of ELECTRO PLATED WARE of the newest designs and patterns, which they now offer to the public at the following prices, with the further inducement of TWENTY PER CENT, DISCOUNT on all Orders accompanied with CASH.

Catalogues with detailed descriptions sent Post free.

	Rs.		Rs.
BISCUIT BOXES	35	to	40
ICE PALLS	30		
ICE TONGS	5		8
ICE PITCHERS	22		25
BUTTER POTS	10		35
BUTTER KNIVES, Mother o'Pearl Handles	2		4
SALT CELLARS, per pair	8		15
SALT CELLARS, in cases, sets of 4 and 6	25		35
MUSTARD POTS	6		8
MUFFINEERS, per set	8		15
MUFFINEERS, for Presentation, in case	35		
MUFFINEERS, singly	4		
TOAST RACKS	8		25
BREAKFAST and DINNER FRAMES	10		20
CRUET STANDS	20		80
BREAKFAST or SIDE DISHES, set of four	250		350
CUTLET or BEEFSTEAK DISHES	45		
FISH CARVERS, per pair	20		45
DESSERT KNIVES and FORKS, in cases, per doz.	40		75
TANKARDS	15		45
DRINKING CUPS	25		65
PINT MUGS	10		12
EGG CUPS and TOAST RACKS, combined	20		35
EGG STEAM BOILER	8		20

SOUNDY & Co., 2 & 3, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

AMATEUR NIGGER MINSTREL BANDS.

SOUNDY and CO., BOMBAY,

HAVE on hand a large Stock of INSTRUMENTS for Amateurs, Christy Minstrel, and other Bands

	Rs.		Rs.
VIOLINS, of the best models, with 2 Bows, in case, complete, from	28	to	60
BANJOS, full size, Kentucky shape, with Pegs, 7 Strings, best make	15		20
BANJOS, superior finished, 7 Strings, Machine Head, fitted in a case, complete	35		40
PICCOLO BANJOS, newly introduced into Minstrel Bands, a very effective Instrument, and well adapted for Solos	10		15

All the Banjos have Brass Rings and Brass Screw Adjustment to tighten the skin, and are all made expressly to order.

	Rs.	Rs.
ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS, with 20 Keys, in wood lock and key box	15	40
ARITONE CELESTIAL CONCERTINAS, with 20 Keys, Double Notes, in wood box with lock and key	15	20
GUITARS, of superior tone, with Machine Head, in cloth lined case, very strongly made	30	75
TAMBOURINES, of best make, Brass Screw Fittings	7	10
NIGGER TAMBOURINES, exceedingly strong, same as used by professionals, 9, 10, 11, and 12 inch	3	5
BONES, real Ribs of Beef Bones, prepared and dried, per Set	2-8	
CLAPPERS, of the hardest Ebony, per Set		
CASTANETTS, per Set	4	
TRIANGLES, with Beater	4-8	
TAMBOURS or QUADRILLE DRUMS, now very much used in Minstrel Bands, Brass Shell, with Screw Adjustment and Pair of Sticks	8	

FIFES, PICCOLOS, and FLUTES, in every Key.

PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS, from the best Manufacturers.

Illustrated and detailed Priced Lists sent free, by post, on application.

SOUNDY & Co., HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet and little doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value persh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct	Agra Bank	100
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	685
10,000	500	100	5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	192½
5,252	1,000	all	7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,380
30,000	250	all	2 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	250 par
40,000	275	all	10 p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	nil	National Bank of India.	102
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£2	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£10	194.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	208

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs 70	Colaba Land Co.	1,705
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	158
750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	965
4,000	2,000	1,450	Nil	Port Canning	365

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,650
500	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,740
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	3,000
900	1,000	all	45*	Bombay United	990
1600	150	150	...	Broach Mills	295
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,850
750	2,000	all	75 p.s	Great Eastern	2,210
2,500	1,000	all	140 p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,090
800	2,500	all	350 p.s	Oriental	2,715
690	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,400

*Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,150
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,160
250	3,330	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	490
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,300
200	2,000	ll	255do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,500
200	500	all	66½do.	Do. New	625
500	1,880	all	Nil.	Colaba Press Co	5,400
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	3,500
150	2,500	all	300	Fort Press Co.	10,700
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,020
200	4,000	6,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,450
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps	Imperial Press Co.	1,175
300	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,350
2,000	400	350	35 ps	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	515
120	2,500	all	350	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
225	2,000	1,00	Nil.	Victoria Press, Madras.	925
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,000
400	1,500	...		Carwar Company	775

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	775
1,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics B'ld'gs Co	34
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
2,000	500	all	25 ps	Treacher & Co.	440
8,000	250	all	5 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co.	100

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	85	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	20
95	10½	..	Do. China	1
250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
...	..		East India Bank	1
200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
200	70½	May '	Royal Bank	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

— 5,200 2,375 Nov. '66 Back Bay Co. 32

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10 9/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Do Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 8/16.
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par
Do.	60 days' sight	99⅞
Madras	At sight	100⅛
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do	228

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-12
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-1
Carolas	,,	290
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	203
Bar Silver	,,	107
Gold Leaf	,,	17
Bar Gold 10oz. English	,,	17-2
Australian Gold	,,	16-12

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114¼
Five per cent	106½
Four per cent	99¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	108½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 20th May, compared with the statement issued on the 13th May :—

LIABILITIES.	13th May.	20th May.
Proprietors Capital :— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ......Rs. 50,00,000 Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ...... ,, 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	4,15,000	4,15,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	131,25,693	156,47,348
Do. do. do. at Branches.	54,15,055	56,64,468
Other Deposits	191,29,340	159,03,625
Post Bills	37,369	37,519
Cash Credits, undrawn	7,68,945	6,97,187
Rs.	448,91,402	443,65,147

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	64,73,082	,75,76,463
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	22,07,433	22,83,424
Loans, on Security of do do.	26,36,920	30,03,053
Current Accounts, overdrawn	5,398	5,772
Bills Discounted	111,21,940	113,72,087
Stamps	6,066	6,705
Dead Stock ......Rs. 4,86,758 Amount applied in reduction ,, 40,000	4,46,758	4,46,758
Bullion	4,86,417	3,73,427
Cash Balances with Correspondents	12,26,034	2,73,355
Cash and Currency Notes	202,81,354	190,24,103
Rs.	448,91,402	4,43,65,147

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 23.

Frizell, Captain, 1-14th Regiment, from leave, from Matheran.
Green, Colonel, 19th Regiment N. I., from leave, from Matheran.
Taudy, Lieutenant, 16th Regiment N. I., on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 23.

Kennedy, Colonel, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—23RD MAY.

London	Cotton	£3 0s. 0d.	p. ton.
	Cases	£3 0s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.	,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 13s. 9d. to £2 15s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 12s. 6d. to £2 13s. 9d	,,
	Myrabolus & Coir bdls	£1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton Coffee	£3 2s. 6d.	
Overland Steamers		£4 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 10s. 6d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 per bale.	
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 2 0 0 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	H. M. S. Scinde	Westbrook	Aden, May 1.
	Ethiopia (s)	Scott	Hongkong, April 28.
	Taptee (s)	Morrison	Cutch, May 19.
	Flying Venus	Logan	London, Feb. 10.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Dacca (s)	Patterson	Coast and Calcutta.
	Nada (s)	Winckler	Havre.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Mongolia, Barlow, to China, &c.
Steamer Lorne, Butcher, to Liverpool.
Ship Americana, France, to Liverpool.
Ship Andaman, Collins, to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Strathclyde, to Trieste, &c.
Steamer Surat, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Arabia, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Coast and Goa.
Steamer Pearl, to Malabar Coast.
Ship Sir Charles Napier, to Liverpool.
Ship Juventa, to New York.
Ship Cableira, to Tuticorin, &c.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, & CHINA,

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

DIRECTORS' REPORT,

(PRESENTED AT THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, 19TH APRIL, 1871.)

THE Directors, in submitting to the Shareholders the Balance Sheet of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1870, regret that they are unable to recommend the payment of a Dividend.

In their Circular dated 5th October last, the Directors informed the Shareholders that provision would have to be made for losses, then estimated at £72,000, viz., £22,000, caused by a fraud committed at Shanghai, and £50,000, arising from depreciation in the value of Securities held in connection with overdue Bills and Advances.

The severe depression in the markets experienced last autumn, was aggravated during the remainder of the year by the continuance of the war; but, notwithstanding these unfavourable circumstances, the whole of the produce held by the Bank, with the exception of a small quantity (valued at £8,300), has been realised. The result is, that after taking credit for the profits of the year and the amounts held in reserve, a sum of £59,022 9s. 11d. has to be carried forward as a deficiency to be met by future earnings; but that sum, representing 7½ per cent. of the Capital, is fully believed to be a most ample provision for all losses known or apprehended, and does not justify the recent depreciation of the Shares.

It will be observed that the profits for the past twelve months are considerably below the average of previous years. The Directors deem it important, therefore, to state, that this falling off arose, not only from the exceptional causes referred to in their last Circular, but in a still greater degree from the disturbance of the Exchanges, more especially in China, on the sudden outbreak of the war in Europe; and from the restrictions which the Directors, as a measure of precaution, then imposed upon the transactions of the various Agencies. Although these restrictions necessarily curtailed the profits of the Bank, their effect has been to maintain the business on a perfectly sound footing; and, judging from the advices already received, the operations of the Agencies during the present year are of a satisfactory character.

The Shareholders are assured that the Directors are more than ever alive to the necessity of enforcing, at all the establishments of the Bank, the strictest economy consistent with efficient management.

In consequence of the continuous decline during the last few years in the value of money in the East, the rates of Interest allowed on Deposits, both at home and abroad, have been reduced.

The Directors have to report that Mr. George Ure Adam, who ably filled the post of Manager from the commencement of the Bank's operations, has been compelled, through impaired health, to retire on superannuation, and has been succeeded by Mr. John Howard Gwyther, lately the Sub-Manager.

A vacancy in the Board has been created since the last Annual Meeting, in consequence of Mr. John Allan resigning his seat on account of ill-health. The Directors have provisionally elected in his place Mr. Andrew Cassels, lately a partner of Messrs. John Peel & Co., of Manchester, and of Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co., of Bombay, and the Shareholders are now invited to confirm this election. Mr. Ludwig Wiese, formerly a partner of Messrs. Siemssen & Co., of China, has also consented to join the Direction; but in terms of the Deed of Settlement, his election must be postponed until he has been a Shareholder for a period of six months. The Directors believe that these gentlemen will form valuable acquisitions to the Board.

Mr. John Jones and Mr. William Macnaughtan now retire by rotation, and being re-eligible, offer themselves to the choice of the Shareholders.

The two Auditors, Mr. Jonathan Thorp and Mr. Owen Lewis, having completed their year of office, likewise again tender their services.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS,

31ST DECEMBER, 1870.

DR.	£. s. d.	CR.	£. s. d.
To Capital paid up in full	800,000 0 0	By Cash and Bullion at the Head Office and Agencies	964,102 2 1
,, Current Accounts, Fixed Deposits, and Notes in Circulation	1,199,229 4 1	,, Government Securities	34,406 7 0
,, Bills Payable and other Sums due by the Bank	2,011,474 15 7	,, Other Securities, including Bills Receivable and Loans	2,845,657 8 5
		,, Bank Premises, and Furniture, at the Head Office and Agencies	107,515 12 3
		,, Profit and Loss. Balance of this Account, being amount of Bad and Doubtful Debts unprovided for	59,022 9 11
	£4,010,703 19 8		£4,010,703 19 8

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT,

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1870.

DR.		£. s. d.	CR.		£. s. d.
1870. Dec. 31.	To Estimated Amount of Loss on all Bad and Doubtful Debts at date	126,519 17 4	1869. Dec. 31.	By Balance brought from last Account	37,953 12 3
			1870. Dec. 31.	,, Amount Transferred from Reserved Surplus Fund	10,000 0 0
				,, Profit for the Year ending this day, after paying all Current Charges, Income Tax, &c.	19,543 15 2
				,, Balance carried to Profit and Loss New Account	59,022 9 11
		£126,519 17 4			£126,519 17 4

Examined and found correct,
JONATHAN THORP, } Auditors.
OWEN LEWIS, }

LONDON, 4th April 1871.

MINUTES OF THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

OF THE SHAREHOLDERS, HELD AT THE LONDON TAVERN, WEDNESDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF APRIL, 1871.
THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P., in the Chair.

The Advertisement convening the Meeting, and the Directors' Report, with the General Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account closed to the 31st December last, having been read, the following Resolutions were successively put, and carried unanimously :—

Moved by the Chairman, and seconded by John Jones, Esq. :—

1st. That the Report now presented, together with the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account, be approved and adopted.

Moved by the Chairman, and seconded by the Right Hon. The Lord Mayor, (Mr. Alderman Dakin) :—

2nd. That the election of Mr. Andrew Cassels as a Director of the Bank, in the place of Mr. John Allan, who has resigned, be confirmed.

Moved by the Chairman, and seconded by Joseph R. Morrison, Esq. :—

3rd. That Mr. John Jones, who now retires by rotation, be re-elected a Director.

Moved by the Chairman, and seconded by James Fraser, Esq. :—

4th. That Mr. William Macnaughtan, who now retires by rotation, be re-elected a Director.

Moved by James Slater, Esq., and seconded by Alexander Morrison, Esq. :—

5th. That Mr. Jonathan Thorp be re-elected an Auditor for the ensuing year.

Moved by James Slater, Esq., and seconded by Alexander Morrison, Esq. :—

6th. That Mr. Owen Lewis be re-elected an Auditor for the ensuing year.

A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman and Directors for their services was moved by C. B. Skinner, Esq., seconded by Thomas Bett, Esq., and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks to Mr. John Howard Gwyther, the Manager, was moved by James Slater, Esq., seconded by C. B. Skinner, Esq., and was also carried unanimously; whereupon the proceedings terminated.

DAILY IMPORTS.—23RD MAY.

FROM LONDON.

Atalanta (s), 10 cases moselle, Payne & Co.
Canning, 10 cases claret, Payne & Co.
Childers, 2 casks brushes, Abdool Hoosen Tyebjee; 10 casks paint, N Tyebally & Co.
Virago (s), 4 cases hams, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Prince Oscar, 11 cases medicine, &c, D Fernandes & Co.
British Consul, 33 bales papers, D Merwanjee & Co; 12 cases cheese, Burjorjee Rustomjee.
Lord Canning, 1 case copal varnish, T Abdoolally & Co; 1,672 plates spelter, Dorabjee Bezonjee & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Childers, 24 cases school slates, Allana Abdoolreman; 25 cases stout, Pallonjee Hirjeebhoy & Sons; 249 packages glassware, Dinshaw Sorabjee & Co; 52 packages nails and hardware, Tyebally Chandabhoy.
Prince Oscar, 100 kegs white lead, Tespall Cuma.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia (s), 2 packages cheese and wine, D Macropolo.

FROM BORDEAUX.

H A Brightman (s), 50 cases brandy, Blackwell & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—23RD MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Andaman, 36 bales cotton, J Goculdass.
Macedon, 36 bundles coir yarn, M Mansordass; 25 bales cotton, Watson, Bogle & Co; 110 cwts horns, S S Mahomed.
Louisa Fletcher, 50 bales cotton, H Nagsee & Co; 100 bales cotton, M Luckmedass; 250 bundles linseed, N Heerjee; 27 bales cotton, L Bhiconchund; 51 bales cotton, H Capoorchund; 350 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.
Morning Light, 73 bales cotton, T Moorjee; 48 bales cotton, D Mooljee; 200 bales cotton, J Keshnuram; 27 bales cotton, L Bhicunchund; 910 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co; 250 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 50 bales cotton, M Nanjee; 43 bales cotton, M Mowjee; 30 bales cotton, D Mooljee; 50 bales wool, B Canjee.
Virago (s), 35 bales wool, J Hormusjee & Co; 100 bales wool, D Gopejee; 500 bundles myrabollams, D Passoo; 65 bales wool, D Mooljee; 800 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales wool, J Vurria.
Shiraz (s), 500 bags coffee and 250 bales cotton, S Mooljee; 250 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.
Neera (s), 50 bales cotton and 50 bales wool, G Fazul & Co; 25 bales wool, F M Dama; 203 bales cotton, R Maneckchund; 94 bales cotton, A Manjee; 52 bales skins, M A Surazooden & Co; 65 bales wool, C Nensey; 4 bales hides, G R Caderbhoy; 50 bales cotton, S Hobart & Co; 77 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co; 50 bales wool, R Vussonjee; 60 bales wool, J Pursotum; 30 bales wool, D Ruttonsey; 49 bales cotton, S Chimandass; 500 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 5 bundles E teeth, S Futtey.
Euxine, 128 bales cotton, P Paera; 55 bales cotton, R Moorarjee; 57 bales cotton, K Petamber.
St Fillans, 119 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.
Hanna Law, 69 bales cotton, H Casumjee; 50 bales wool, A Soorana; 100 bales cotton, B Shamjee; 60 bales cotton, Lyon & Co; 95 bales cotton, G Chintamon.
Seaforth, 250 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co; 350 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co; 50 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co; 250 bales cotton, Planque Vinoy & Co; 100 bales cotton, the L A & A Co.
Ashgrove, 250 bundles linseed, V Heerjee
William Fairburn, 52 bales cotton, Young & Co; 67 bales cotton, Lyon & Co; 67 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co.
Evelyn, 250 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers
City of Berlin, 11 bales cotton, H Dods & Co.
Persia, 200 bales cotton, R Kursandass; 25 bales cotton, N Khuttow; 900 bales cotton, Lyon & Co; 100 bales cotton, V Vuria; 91 bales cotton, P Tarsey; 250 bales cotton, H Hurjeevanjee.
Sydney Dacre, 250 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart & Co; 100 bales cotton, G F Pim & Co; 65 bales cotton, M Goculdass; 84 bales cotton, V Dhiarsey.
Oriflamme, 150 bags linseed, S Narronjee; 569 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
T E Lemon, 500 bundles myrabolams, C Jatta; 120 bales cotton, P Chooneiall; 80 bales cotton, G Heerjeevandass.
Compta, 15 bales cotton, G F Pim & Co; 500 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.
Cannanore, 101 bales cotton, M Goculdass.
Cavour, 56 bales cotton, R Alladinbhoy; 300 bales cotton, Alsen Rieb & Co; 52 bales cotton, C Ebram; 93 bales cotton, P Khimjee; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co 50 bales coton, C Ebram; 250 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 33 bales cotton, E Bhickoredass.
Childers, 400 bags linseed, Ewart, Latham & Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 2,000 bundles coir yarn, S Mooljee.
Royal Adelaide, 250 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir & Co; 400 bales cotton, G Heerjee & Co; 500 bales cotton, D Sassoon & Co.
Elizabeth Fry, 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels & Co.
Surat (s), 50 bales cotton, L Vurjdass.
British Consul, 160 bales cotton, H Manuckram; 19 bales cotton D Samdass.

FOR LONDON.

Kingdom of Fife, 500 bundles linseed, S S Mahomed.
Neera (s), 2 packages tortoise shell, C Gatta; 100 cases mother o' pearl shells, S Khakey; 8 bales hides, C Aleebhoy; 20 chests tea, Howard Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Nada (s), 309 bundles linseed, H Z Abadin.
City of Pekin, 1,300 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.
Euterpe, 51 bales cotton, H Capoorchund, 940 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co; 1,500 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.
Neera (s), 200 bales cotton, S Tyebjee & Co.
France, 300 bales rape seed, Planque Vinoy & Co.
China (s), 200 bales cotton, K Clason & Co.
Lalla Rookh, 500 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co; 250 bales cotton, G Trebhovundass; 500 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Surat (s), 334 bags coffee, M and F Pandoorung.
Arabia (s), 80 bags coffee, and 10 chests gums, H D Freck & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia (s), 48 bags pepper, H B Touche & Co.
China (s), 50 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Surat (s), 10 bales hides, A Chandabhoy.
Strathclyde (s), 200 bales cotton, Planque Vinoy & Co; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 5 0 bales cotton, Kunkler Preiswerk & Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Donna Maria, 500 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Juventa, 10,000 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Strathclyde (s), 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 50 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Anna Henderson, 49 cases badliam, P Soomar; 200 bales cotton, J Kishnuram; 100 bales cotton, R Alladinbhoy.
Mongolia (s), 55 bales cotton, S E Sassoon; 150 bales cotton, N Kessowjee & Co; 22 bales cotton, M E Cugarney; 12 bales cotton, N B Mody & Co; 12 chests M opium, H A N Mamod; 23½ chests M opium, E Framjee & Co; 15 chests M opium, R Eduljee; 15 chests M opium, N J Ebram; 28 bales cotton, E F Mahomed; 340 chests M opium, David Sassoon & Co; 5 chests M opium, D G Hoosain & Co; 21 chests M opium, D D Ghandy & Co; 128 chests M opium, E D Sassoon; 12 chests M opium, C Bomanjee & Co; 13 chests M opium, F Ameejee; 8 chests M opium, M Goculdass; 8 chests M opium, S E Sassoon; 7 chests M opium, H J M A Khaluck; 12 chests M opium, S & D B Futtakia; 25 chests M opium, H A Esmall & Co; 5 chests M opium, E Hamed; 4 chests M opium, H A C H Ebram; 15 chests M opium, H E Ellios; 14 chests M opium, R Dhunjeeshaw & Co; 11 chests M opium, E Noordin; 20 chests M opium, R Habbibhoy; 21 bales twist, F Amejee; 8 cases dyes, Volkart Brothers; 25 bales twist, H J M A Khuluck; 34 chests M opium, N Javourcumul; 6 chests M opium, H Alladinbhoy; 14 chests M opium, G Koonjlal.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mongolia (s), 6 chests M opium, N J Ebram; 10 chests M opium, J Peerbhoy; 10 chests M opium, D G Hoosain & Co; 81 chests M opium, R Eduljee; 10 chests M opium, S E Sassoon; 34 chests M opium, G Seenghanee; 6 chests M opium, G Chagooram; 10 chests M opium, M Dama & Co; 8 chests M opium, C Ebram; 25 chests M opium, E D Sassoon; 47 chests M opium, E J Abram; 8 chests M opium, R Caloorام; 3½ chests M opium, V Hemchund; 2½ chests M opium, H Surdarmul; 5 chests M opium, T Gunshamdass; 12 chests M opium, R Dhunjeeshaw & Co; 8½ chests M opium, R Habibbhoy; 6 chests M opium, R Dhunjeeshaw.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	May 27	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
Kurrachee	June 3	11 A.M.	
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	May 27	11 A.M.	
China	,, 24	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Australia	June 7	9 A.M.	10 A.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 20	2 P.M.	3 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mails per P. and O. Co.'s Steam Packet, leave Bombay every Saturday at 5-30 P.M.

The Mails are closed at the General Post Office at 2 P.M.

The after packet at 3 P.M.

After packet letters are not forwarded unless an eight anna stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage.

Registered letters are received at the General Post Office until 1 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 1-30 P.M.

Late letters are received at the Pier Post Office till 4-30 P.M.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of Overland Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871. The hour of the steamer's departure is 5-30 P.M.

Saturday	May	27	Tuesday	September	12
Tuesday	do	30	Do	do	19
Do	June	6	Saturday	do	30
Do	do	13	Do	October	7
Do	do	20	Do	do	14
Do	do	27	Do	do	21
Do	July	4	Do	do	28
Do	do	11	Do	November	4
Do	do	18	Do	do	11
Do	do	25	Do	do	18
Do	August	1	Do	do	25
Do	do	8	Do	December	2
Do	do	15	Do	do	9
Do	do	22	Do	do	16
Do	do	29	Do	do	23
Do	September	5	Do	do	30

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8.

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—8 pie per ½ ounce less than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.

Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent via Marseilles.

Each packet of Books or Patterns—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

DESPATCH TO INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 15th March 1871, and until further notice.

MAILS.	Latest hour for Posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8-30 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	8 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	....	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, as far as Surat	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, from Surat to Ahmedabad, and for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	5 P.M.	6 P.M.	4 P.M.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i. e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

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The teaching in both these Schools is up to the Matriculation Standard of the Bombay University.

FEES :—First and Second Classes......Rs. 5 per Month.
Third Class...... 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes...... 10, ,,

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FOR SPECIAL MARKET REPORTS and WEEKLY PRICE CURRENT, Blay and Mackintosh's Weekly FREIGHT CIRCULAR, and all the COMMERCIAL and SHIPPING NEWS of the WEEK, see

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GARDINER—May 16th, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Spencer Gardiner, Royal Horse Artillery, of a son.
PRUSSIA—May 12th, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. G. Prussia, of a daughter.
WRIGHT—May 10th, at Chakrata, the wife of Lieutenant J. T. Wright, R.E., of a son.

DEATHS.

KERR—May 15th, at Meerut, Lieutenant Kenneth Malcolm Eliot Kerr, 96th Regiment, aged 21 years.
RANT—April 22nd, at sea, Louisa Anderson, the wife of W. Rant, Esq., 5th Royal Irish Lancers, aged 40 years.
WRIGHT—May 11th, at Chakrata, the infant son of Lieutenant Wright, R.E.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1871.

THE Commune in Paris has shown itself possessed of a vitality perfectly amazing to respectable Englishmen who have the true *bourgeois* dread of the Red Spectre, and believe revolution is only another name for robbery and murder. The end, however, seems to be at hand. After a two months' siege, and much hard fighting, Paris is at last in the power of the army of M. Thiers. If it be true that the Versailles troops, to the number of 80,000 men, have entered the city and penetrated as far as the Arch of Triumph, the only remaining place of refuge for the Communists will be their home on the heights of Montmartre. Desperate as they are, it is hard to believe that the Reds will fulfil their threat of defending every street, and blowing up half Paris, rather than yield the city to the enemy. The vows of ardent patriots, like those of lovers, are often only made to be broken; and, having already retreated to a good distance from those ramparts on which they had sworn to perish, it is probable that the Federalists will not stop now before they reach Montmartre. Their numbers must be diminishing every day, all men who have anything to lose are deserting their cause—even M. Henri Rochefort appears to have given them up, and escaped from Paris to Meaux—and it is possible that the neighbourhood of the Versailles troops may at last encourage the party of order among the Parisians to do something more than make empty speeches against the Revolution. Driven back to their stronghold of Montmartre, from which they sallied forth two months ago to occupy Paris and commence a civil war, the Communists will no doubt be eager to negotiate, and will find M. Thiers disposed to grant them easy terms, so far as their personal safety is concerned, in order to restore rest to France. The real difficulties of the Prime Minister will only begin when the Communists have been finally dispersed. At present, he has a respite from the attacks of political adversaries; but, the civil war once ended, the strife of parties in the Assembly will commence; and M. Thiers, a professed republican, will find himself driven to choose between allying himself with the Left, who distrust him, or with the monarchical majority on the Right who, for the sake of restoring a prince, would postpone the work of giving France a free and settled government for another generation. The army cannot be relied upon for the support which would enable the Minister to act alone, for its Imperialist predilections will probably be strongly developed by the success of its arms. If M. Thiers had the will or the political capacity to frame a Constitution that would recognize the principle of self-government in the cities and towns, he might rally round him all the Liberals whose sympathy has given the Commune so much strength. But his conduct in insisting on the right of nominating the Mayors of all the large towns in the country proves him to be a partisan of that old and vicious system of centralization which has been the cause of the fall of France. If M. Thiers fail, the country will probably fall once more into the hands of some ambitious General; and it will be an evil day for Europe if France again find repose in the dictatorship of an able military leader.

WE are indebted to the *Indian Economist* for figures which enable us to form a tolerably correct estimate of the actual cost of the Overland Transport Service. The misleading statements published in some of the Indian newspapers have given currency to the erroneous belief that it costs the country more to bring out and send home English soldiers in the Government transports than it would do to give each officer and soldier a first class passage in a Peninsular and Oriental steamer. The semi-official announcement that "the estimated gross cost of service to and from India for each class of passenger conveyed during 1867-68 has been equivalent to £19-0-3 per head," has carried very little weight, partly because the detailed statistics which may have justified this calculation have been withheld from publication, and partly because of the rooted distrust in the public mind of the accuracy of any estimate framed by the Indian Government. The *Economist* has, therefore, done good service in collecting materials on which an impartial opinion may be based. The results of the *Economist's* investigations are thus summed up :—

"The service, then, will plainly cost India the following outlay—

	£.
Interest 5 per cent. on original cost of transports (£1,200,000)	60,000
Insurance 3-5ths of 5 per cent. (the Admiralty paying the other 2-5ths)	36,000
Depreciation 3-5ths of 5 per cent. (do.)	36,000
Repairs 3-5ths of 5 per cent. (do.)	36,000
Working expenses during the transport season (1867-68)	330,000
Miscellaneous expenses	20,000
Hydraulic Lift at Bombay required for the Fleet	
	£

"What the eventual cost of the hydraulic lift at Hog Island will be, no one, we suppose, can tell; but the estimate is, we believe, £500,000, and as interest must be provided on that outlay in addition to the working expenses of the lift, we shall have a very large item to add to the annual expenses of the service under this head. Thus, for the mere relief of our army of not more than 68,000 men, the country is permanently saddled with an annual outlay of nearly £600,000. Now twenty years ago, when the European army was still 50,000 strong, the cost of transport under the system which then prevailed was but £40,000 to £50,000 a-year."

It is questionable if the whole cost of the Hydraulic Lift ought to be assigned to the transport service. With the exaggeration usual in this country, many critics have denounced the bringing out of the Lift as an infamous job which the English Government would never have dared to perpetrate if it had not been sure of getting the money out of the pockets of unfortunate Indian taxpayers. But, in point of fact, the British public is so convinced of the value of these lifts for docking the great ironclads now used in naval warfare, that at its own cost it has sent one out to Bermuda, the principal naval station in the West, and another to Malta, the chief naval station in the Mediterranean. The policy of spending so much money on these floating docks may be good or bad—it seems to us that the Admiralty was most fortunate in getting the chance of making use of so valuable an invention—but, in any case, as regards bearing the burden of the expense, it cannot be justly alleged that Indians have been more unfairly dealt with than Englishmen. No one will contend that India ought not to contribute something towards the Imperial expenditure at sea; and Bombay, as the natural head-quarters of our maritime power in the East, was properly selected as the station at which a floating dock should be placed, so that in time of war the largest ironclads might come here to repair damages and re-fit for sea. Even in time of peace, the Hydraulic Lift might have been turned to account for other purposes besides that of docking the transports, if the local authorities had not carefully made the blunder of sending it away to the opposite side of the harbour. But, waiving this objection, let us accept Mr. Knight's estimate that the transport service costs India £600,000 a-year. Then, as there were 25,146 men conveyed between England and India in 1867-68, the average cost of the transport service was less than £24 a head. The *Economist* assures us that twenty years ago the cost of transport was only from £40,000 to £50,000 a-year. It would have been more satisfactory if the figures per head had been given, for of course no comparison is possible between the total expenditure in the years in which we had a local Indian army and the present time, in which all European regiments serving in India are regularly relieved from home. The *Economist*, however, itself supplies figures for the five years 1860-64, in which the service was carried on by means of contracts with private shipowners, showing that the aggregate expenditure was £1,436,596 for the five years. The cost, therefore, under the old system was £287,717 a-year, being at the rate of £20-15-4 a man. As we have already ascertained that in the Government transports the cost at an outside estimate is only £24 a man, it is obvious that the charge against the Home Government of having saddled the revenues of India with a burden, on account of the transport service, three or four times heavier than was necessary, cannot possibly be substantiated.

We have done justice to the patience and industry of the *Economist* in collecting these statistics; but we regret to see that, careless of the teaching of its own figures and guided only by its own prepossessions, that journal points the moral of its inquiry into the cost of the transport service in these words :—"The truth seems "to be that the Home Government is utterly "reckless what it spends on Indian account. That "the building of this fleet was an act of extravagant folly, when the circumstances of the "country are remembered, who can doubt? "India is not in circumstances to afford this "wanton outlay of public money." This seems to us unjust and reckless criticism, such as might possibly be excused in a daily journalist, but is unpardonable in a monthly *Economist*. We have seen that the difference in the cost of transport per head is only the difference between £21 and £24; and can it be right, we would ask, to give way, on account of this slight difference, to a fit of forced indignation at the wanton extravagance of Government? It must be remembered that the transports were not built for the purpose or with the hope of enabling the State to save money in the transport of troops. Politicians took alarm at the constant presence in the Eastern seas of several large transports belonging to the French Imperial navy, and it was urged that England ought not to be without the means of landing in Egypt, on an emergency, a force large enough to save that vital position in her line of communication with India from being captured by a *coup-de-main*. The fleet of transports, therefore, was built rather to secure our communications than to allow the Government to carry soldiers to and fro for a few pounds less a-head than were paid for transport to private merchantmen. We believe, however, that, in the event of a war breaking out in the East, the possession by Government of these transports would turn out a highly remunerative investment by reason of the reduction it would effect in the heavy cost of freight. It should be pointed out, also, that, although the *Economist* has only debited India with the usual charge for depreciation, it is by no means certain that the transports will have become unserviceable by the time they are twenty years old. The Himalaya, which has paid her purchase money over and over again to Government, has been at work for about twenty years, and is still fit for a good many more years' service; and there is no reason why the new transports should not be running on this line long after the period usually fixed for the life of a ship has expired. Looking, then, at the figures impartially, and without any desire to make out a case either for or against the Government, and having regard also to the advantages to discipline secured by the embarkation of whole regiments on board Government ships, we are constrained to admit—though our feeling, when we began to study the question, was rather the other way—that the Overland Troop Service is working very satisfactorily.

THE probable outturn of the season's opium will, it is now said, fall far short of the estimate of February. Sir Richard Temple has, however, the "Pioneer" thinks, nothing to fear, as prices have ruled very high.

THE "Pioneer" hears that the Rajah of Kupporthulla has purchased Government House at Murree from the executors of the late Sir Henry Durand, Mr. Davies having declined the offer of it. This seems as if Simla were to be the summer seat of two Governments instead of one.

THE following is the relief of British troops for this year :—The 13th Brigade of Royal Artillery comes out from England; the 22nd Brigade goes home. The 44th, 54th, 68th, and 70th Regiments of Foot from Ireland, and the 48th from Malta, will relieve the 1st Battalion 19th, 38th, 79th, 104th, and the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade. There will be no cavalry relief this year.

THE "Pioneer" (May 22) says "important and what must be considered happy news has been received from Furrah. Herat has *not* been taken and may indeed be almost considered safe. Yakoob Khan's partizans within the city, and his army without, are said to be alike discouraged at tidings of the approach of Feramorz Khan's army from Candahar."

IN another column will be found a report of the general meeting of the shareholders of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, which will be read with some interest. Mr. T. A. Mitchell, M.P., we notice, has retired from the board of directors, and Mr. Andrew Cassels, a gentleman well known in Bombay, has been elected chairman of the board for the ensuing year.

THE Rev. Mr. Bate, a learned American Missionary of Allahabad, is preparing a dictionary of Hindi, which will contain no fewer than 37,000 words—twelve thousand more than are contained in the largest Hindi dictionary yet published. The newest work of the kind in Hindi is already a quarter of a century old (Thompson's, published in 1846), and has for many years been out of print.

THE "Lucknow Times," referring to the infamous article in "Reynolds' Miscellany" relative to the death of the infant son of the Prince of Wales, says that "no Hindoostanee would subscribe to such a diabolical paper." "If the people of England," it continues, "bear no love towards our revered Queen, we entreat her to abandon England and come and reside in India, enthroned in the hearts of her Hindoostanee subjects."

THE Calcutta "Examiner" says—"It is now admitted that there is no chance of the great cross-examiner, Serjeant Ballantyne, taking part in the proceedings [at Patna], and we regret having been instrumental to the circulation of the report that that learned gentleman was coming out. We had every reason to deem the information we received on the subject thoroughly reliable, and though it turns out not to have been so, we take no blame."

A SIMLA correspondent of the "Pioneer" states that a Gun Club is being got up in that station. "Our (the bachelors') ball," he continues, "comes off on Friday at the Assembly Rooms. It is wonderful how few people have come up. The hotels are nearly empty." They are having wild weather at Simla. On Tuesday, last week, there was a really terrible storm. The artillery of heaven burst upon Jakko as if to shatter the mountain. Yet nothing happened beyond the splitting of a pine or two.

THE "Pioneer" hears on good authority that on the approaching abolition of the 25th Brigade Royal Artillery, and the reduction of Field Brigades to six batteries each, the following arrangements will be made :—

1-25th R. A. will become 7-24th R. A.
2 }
3 } 25th R. A. will be broken up, and the officers and men absorbed.
4 }
5-25th R. A. will become 2-22nd R. A.

B-22nd ,,	,,	E-23rd	,,
G-19th ,,	,,	F-23rd	,,
G-16th ,,	,,	F-20th	,,

5-23rd will be broken up, and the officers and men absorbed.

From this our contemporary gathers that the system of selection recommended by Mr. Cardwell has already been introduced into India; as on no other grounds can it suppose that the 5-25th R. A., after having already passed three years in a hill-station, should be sent home out of its turn, and a senior battery to it (1-25th R.A.) left out here. "The injustice of sending the senior battery to be junior in a junior brigade, and the junior battery to be one of the seniors in a senior brigade, is self-evident."

THE KATTIAWAR RAILWAY.

WE have been favoured by the Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway with the following telegram :—

SANAND, May 23.

The first length of the Kattiawar extension—fifteen miles—to Sanand, opens for traffic from to-day.

MILITARY ITEMS.

THE appointment of Colonel H. W. B. Bell, R. E., to act as Mint Master, Bombay, has been cancelled.

CAPTAIN R. G. MAYNE, 1st Regiment L. C., to act as Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

SURGEON J. LALOR, A. B., to be Principal Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency, vice Surgeon-Major Davy.

SUB-CONDUCTOR F. SMITH, of the Commissariat Department, has been allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868.

COLONEL R. PHAYRE, C. B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Commandant-in-Chief Sind Frontier Field Force, has been allowed ninety days' privilege leave, from the date of departure in July next.

THE Standing Medical Committee will assemble at the office of the Deputy Inspector General, B. M. S., Bombay, to-day, at 12 o'clock, to examine Surgeon Murphy, 22nd Brigade Royal Artillery, and such other officers as may appear before it.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

A SAD accident occurred at Jhelum on the evening of Monday the 15th instant, between 6 and 7 o'clock, on the river. A small pleasure party in a boat, consisting of Mr. Moran, C. E., and lady, Lieutenant Hare, R.E., State Railway, and Mr. J. A. Crawford, Executive Engineer of the Rawul Pindee extension Northern State Railway, were out seeking some fresh air, when the boat they were in drifted on to one very heavily laden with lime for the bridge works, and Mr. Crawford springing to his feet attempted to avoid a serious collision, and, missing his hold or his feet slipping, he fell into the water, rising only once with both his hands uplifted. It is supposed that in his effort to rise to the surface of the water his head struck against the bottom of the boat laden with lime, and he was stunned by the concussion. He was a most excellent swimmer and a powerful young man. Lieutenant Hare deserves credit for the daring attempt he made to rescue the drowning man by fearlessly plunging into the torrent after him, but all his efforts proved unavailing and he very nearly perished himself, as the river is now swollen and very dangerous with a strong current running at the rate of 16 to 18 knots an hour. The deceased gentleman leaves a young widow and one infant somewhere at Meerut or Allahabad. The body had not been recovered up to noon of yesterday. —*Indian Public Opinion*, May 19.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 23rd May, 12 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 89, rainfall 4 cents.

CARWAR, 23rd May, 9-30 A.M.—Weather hazy, light wind south, thermometer 81, barometer 29·88.

MANGALORE, 23rd May, 12 Noon.—Weather fair, thermometer 83.

CANNANORE, 23rd May, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-east, thermometer 79, barometer 29·960.

TUTICORIN, 23rd May, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 94, barometer 29·748.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—23rd MAY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.
Via Russia, 23rd May, 12-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 41 minutes.
Via Turkey, 22nd May, 8-16 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 19 hours 11 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 23rd May, 12-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 24 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.
Via Russia, 22nd May, 9-18 P.M., Greenwich time Time in transit, 4 hours, 57 minutes.
Via Turkey, 22nd May, 10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 9 hours 5 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 23rd May, 10-10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 56 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 22nd to 9 P.M. of the 23rd May is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	0 57	0 9
,, Calcutta	4 0	2 27
,, Madras	2 36	0 58
,, Galle	13 40	9 20

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

The repetition called for of the telegram dated London, 20th May, gives the unintelligible portion as follows :—

KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDER.
The Maharajah of Oudh.
KNIGHT COMMANDERS.
Nawab Dowlar Bahadoor of Oudh.
Mr. John William Kaye.
COMPANIONS.
Khajan Abdool Gunny of Dacca.
Venbaukum Ramiergar Istakant.
Shungtony Menon.
Mir Shamemut (sic.)

ENTRY OF THE VERSAILLES TROOPS INTO PARIS.

VERSAILLES, 22ND MAY.

80,000 of the Government troops have penetrated into Paris as far as the Arc de Triomphe, and have captured the Chateau Muette with 600 prisoners.

LONDON, 22ND MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was generally steady. Surats quiet.

Fair Dhollera, 5⅞d.

The Bombay mail of the 29th ultimo was delivered in London on the 20th instant.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

KURRACHEE, 23rd May, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 23rd May, 1-10 P.M.; via Turkey, 22nd May, 8-16 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe via Russia, 22nd May, 7-40 P.M.; via Turkey, 22nd May, 10 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

BOMBAY.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.—The Legislative Department will be removed to Poona temporarily on or about the 10th June next.

THE WIDOW MARRIAGE CASE.—Messrs. Heard, Cleveland and Peile, solicitors, have, we learn, been engaged for the defence in the widow marriage case.

SURAT.—A correspondent states that about six inches of rain have fallen at Surat. In consequence of the recent heavy storm a portion of the Civil Hospital has given way.

DISOBEDIENT SEAMEN.—Seven seamen of the ship Euterpe were yesterday charged before Mr. M. G. Ranade with continued refusal of duty, and were sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

DESERTION.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. M. G. Ranade, three seamen of the ship Macedon were charged with desertion. They were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three weeks.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in Vehar Lake on the 20th inst. was 47 feet 2-10ths; on the corresponding Saturday of last year it was 49 feet 1-10th. The total rainfall up to the 20th inst., was 4 inches 8 cents.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—The Bombay office will be closed as on Sunday on the 24th on account of the Queen's birthday. It will be closed between 8 A.M. and 4 P.M., entirely, after which hour double rates will be charged.

PRESENT TO THE RAO OF KUTCH.—We learn from a native paper that Mr. Dyal Ruttonsey, moonim of Jairam Shewjee, has ordered a fine carriage from Ahmedabad, which he means to present to H. H. the Rao of Kutch.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—On Monday evening as Mr. Venayekrow Ramchunder was driving out of the Victoria Gardens, his horse shied and ran against an old woman, breaking one of her legs. She was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

RAILWAY OFFENCE.—Yesterday Mr. M. G. Ranade sentenced a Borah, named Ahmedboy Moorunji, to pay a fine of ten rupees, for giving a wrong description of certain goods brought by him to the Boree Bunder station for transmission by rail to Poona.

H. M. S. SIND, Commander R. G. C. Westbrook, from Aden, which she left on the 1st May, arrived yesterday evening with 18 native deck passengers. Our readers are aware that this vessel was obliged, through stress of weather, to put into Kurrachee harbour.

A GUJRATI work entitled "Ahevále Ferdosi," or the life of Ferdosi Tusi, the great epic poet of Persia, by Mr. Bomonjee Byramjee Patell, has just been published. The work is translated from the original Persian, and is done with care and ability, and from the notes and explanations given in it the author appears to possess a good knowledge of the Persian language.

A NEW PARSEE GIRLS' SCHOOL.—We understand that through the exertions of Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengali and at the expense of Mr. Merwanjee Manockjee Setna, a Parsee girls' school is to be opened in Kandawalla Mohla from July next. There was a great need for such a school, and we are not surprised to hear that the want has been supplied by such energetic members of the Parsee community as the two gentlemen abovenamed.

MR. MERWANJEE FRAMJEE PANDAY.—We see that a movement is being set on foot by several Parsee merchants to perpetuate the name of Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday, a well-known Parsee merchant of this city, who, at the expense of about ten lacs of rupees, erected a sanitarium at Colaba for the benefit of the Parsees of Western India. A subscription is to be raised, among the Parsees only, and it is proposed to place a full-sized statue of Mr. Panday in the sanitarium.

TO-DAY being the anniversary of the birthday of Her Majesty, a royal salute will be fired from the saluting battery at sunrise. The troops in the garrison will parade in full dress at 6 o'clock A.M.; the Royal Artillery and detachment 49th Regiment in line of quarter column on the Colaba parade-ground under the command of Colonel Hailes, R. A.; and the detachment 11th Regiment N. I., the 19th Regiment N. I., and the 21st Regiment N. I., or Marine Battalion, in a line of quarter column on the general parade-ground. Three rounds of blank ammunition per man are to be issued, and a *feu de joie* will be fired.

THE train in which General Barrow was travelling to Bombay nearly met with an accident near the Khundwa station, owing, it is said, to the negligence of a pointsman who turned it into a quarry siding. Beyond smashing the gates no damage was incurred.—*Pioneer*, May 22.

THE HONOURABLE SIR CHARLES SARGENT has returned, and Mr. Justice Green, therefore, leaves the Bench, unless he is confirmed as a Judge, the fourth place which was cut off on the transfer of Sir Richard Couch being again added. This last measure has, we understand on good authority, been recommended to the Government of India. The result has to be seen. The arrears of business at the High Court just now seem to be greater than can be managed by the present staff of Judges with anything like fairness to the parties. The entry of a suit in the long cause list means, as things at present stand, a postponement of the trial to somewhere about a twelvemonth from the date of the institution.—*Indu Prakash.*

LECTURES AT THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

WE are glad to learn that a series of popular scientific lectures in Guzerati is about to be delivered in connection with the Native General Library. The subject of these lectures is "The inductive coil," and we have no doubt that the Honorary Secretary of the Native General Library, Mr. Ardaseer Framjee Moos, in lecturing on this subject, will be able to combine useful instruction with experiments which will not fail to amuse the most obtuse of his auditory. The managing committee of the library have had constructed in England a very large inductive coil, similar to that exhibited at the Polytechnic Institute, London, and this splendid instrument has been fitted up in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, and is now in working order. The object of giving the lectures is primarily to demonstrate the wonderful phenomena of electric science, and the progress which has lately been made in that science, and secondly, by a nominal charge, to raise a sum sufficient to pay the cost of the apparatus. Mr. Ardaseer has been for many years an enthusiastic student of the science, and is acquainted with the latest discoveries in it which have been brought to notice before the learned societies in England; and he is, we believe, better fitted to deliver really popular lectures on the subject than any other gentleman in Bombay. Last night Mr. Ardaseer exhibited the apparatus to a number of gentlemen whom he had invited, explaining the principle on which it is constructed and the mode of working, and conducted a number of very beautiful and surprising experiments, which were very much admired; and from what we heard and saw we cannot doubt but that the lectures and exhibitions will become very popular, and will do a great deal to spread some knowledge of the interesting science of electricity amongst the masses. The first lecture will be delivered on Saturday.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

A NATIVE EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER CHARGED WITH BRIBERY.

We understand that Mr. Ramsewak Deen Dyal, Extra Assistant Commissioner in one of the Assigned Districts of Hyderabad (Deccan), has been prosecuted before the Deputy Commissioner of Akola, on a charge of bribery and corruption under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code. The prosecution is closed, and the defence is to be heard in a day or two. Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Vishnu Ghanasham, vakeel of the High Court, have been retained for the defence.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The directors of the above company congratulate the shareholders upon the satisfactory results noticed in the annual report. In the Fire Branch the premium income has increased, and the balance in hand at the date of the report was £74,363-11-3; from this amount the directors transferred £10,000 to profit and loss. The outstanding losses up to 31st December 1870 were estimated at £20,100. In the Life Branch the amount of new business done in 1870 considerably exceeded that of 1869; 614 policies were issued, assuring the sum of £4,42,717 and the new premiums received were £13,333 In the Marine Branch the profits on the 1868 account, and the Foreign Agencies account for 1869, amounted to £74,392 1s. 2d., less proportion of dividend and general expenses 1868, £15,087-0-6—leaving a balance to be transferred to profit and loss of £59,305-0-8. The settlements on the 1869 account amount to 78¼ per cent.; and those on 1870 account to 27½ per cent. The directors paid, in September last, a half-yearly dividend, by way of interest, at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum.

A CHEATING CASE.

Suggunlall Ruttonchund yesterday appeared in the Fort Police Court before Mr. Showell, and obtained a warrant against a Bhattia and one Pragjee Cammo, charging them with cheating.

Suggunlall Ruttonchund said—I am in the employ of one Gokul Sakulchund, a shroff, who has his place of business on the Kalbadevie Road. I reside in Goolalwady. On Saturday last the 20th inst., at about 8 o'clock in the morning, a Bhattia came to my house, and said that a man wanted to purchase a gold armlet called "googree," and he asked me to go with him with that ornament. On my agreeing to do so, he took me to the house of one Raghoo Jadhowjee in the Fort. He told me to sit in the verandah. He then went out and brought a man named Pragjee Cammo, who, he said, wanted to purchase the ornament. I showed him the "googree," and he settled with me to pay Rs. 275 for it. He then took the ornament from me and left me on pretence of going to fetch the money. The Bhattia followed, leaving me in the verandah. I waited there for about three hours, but neither of them returned with either the money or ornament. I immediately reported the matter to the police and went in search of them, but could not find them. I charge the said Bhattia, whose name I do not know, and the said Pragjee Cammo with cheating, and pray that a warrant may be issued for their apprehension, and that they may be dealt with according to law.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Acting Chief Magistrate, Abdoola, *alias* Cassum, was charged with stealing jewellery of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,500, belonging to Jamsetjee Pestonjee.

Prosecutor said—I am a general merchant, and have my place of business in Military Square in the Fort. I live in Cowasjee Patell Street. A man named Abdoola *alias* Cassum was in my service for a short time. On the night of the 19th April last, I deposited jewellery of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,500 in two small boxes; one tin and one chinawood. These two boxes I placed in a large wooden trunk and kept the keys with me. The box was in the bed-room occupied by my family. On the morning of the 24th ultimo, the man I have abovementioned as being in my service suddenly disappeared. My suspicions were aroused, and on going to the trunk I found it had been forced open, and also the two small boxes, and that the jewellery was not there. I immediately reported the theft to the police and went in search of Abdoola, but could get no trace of him. In consequence of information received by me, I have reason to believe that he is concealing himself somewhere in Bombay. I charge him with theft, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension, as also a search warrant for the seizure of my missing jewellery, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

The accused was apprehended on a warrant, and was yesterday placed before the magistrate charged as above. A number of witnesses were examined, and he was committed for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

ROBBERIES AT PARELL AND OTHER PLACES.

During March last a number of Byragees were arrested by the police for committing thefts in the houses of European gentlemen residing at Parell, Malabar Hill, &c. Some of the cases were tried at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee on Monday. In the first case Nainasing Tejasing and Mukunsing Rungsing were placed at the bar, the first charged with theft of a clock, of the value of Rs. 50, belonging to Mr. H. Bellairs, on the 24th March last; and the second with dishonestly receiving the same, knowing it to be stolen.

Mr. Bellairs said—I identify this time-piece as my property. On the morning of the 24th March, I found in Mrs. Bellairs' dressing room, things in disorder, and several half-burnt matches in disorder. I went into the drawing room and missed this time-piece. On or about the 8th April I again saw the time-piece.

Khan Bahadoor Asbar Ali said—I am a detective subedar of police. On the 5th April I took up the prisoners on the Worlee Road, each with a bundle. They said they were on their way to Hyderabad, and that the bundles contained certain articles they had bought. On examining the bundles I found them to contain articles such as are used by Europeans, Parsees, and others. As soon as I had taken the bundles the prisoners set to run away. The first prisoner was immediately secured, while the second effected his escape. On the 7th the first prisoner pointed out this clock in the possession of one Gungaram in Bhoiwada. He (the prisoner) said that he and the other prisoner had three time-pieces. Next morning the prisoner pointed out complainant's bungalow, as also the staircase by which he had got in. The second prisoner was recaptured on the 9th, and when the clock was shown him, he said the first prisoner had entered complainant's bungalow, and he was watching outside.

Two more witnesses were examined, and the prisoners were convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

The same prisoners were charged with dishonestly receiving a turban belonging to Govind Lalla, and were sentenced to two months' imprisonment. They were also charged with dishonestly receiving a blanket belonging to one Dajee Bhola, and were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for a month each.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Sphinx, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay yesterday morning at 10 o'clock.

The s. s. Nada, Captain J. E. Winckler, sailed yesterday for Havre, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 2,486 bales of cotton, 654 cwts. of linseed, and 203½ cwts. of coffee.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Mongolia, 1,946 tons, Captain A. E. Barlow, will sail to-day for China, &c., with a cargo of 1,187½ chests of Malwa opium, and 1,394 bales of cotton.

The ship Flying Venus, 1,778 tons, Captain James Logan, arrived on the 22nd instant from London with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates and Co.

The ship Andaman, 955 tons, Captain W. F. Collins, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 5,126 bales of cotton, 100 bales of wool, 2,589 cwts. of linseed, and 500 cwts. of galls.

The ship Americana, 1,046 tons, Captain W. V. France, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 5,413 bales of cotton, 5[illegible] bales of wool, 1,000 cwts. of galls, 521½ cwts. of hemp, and 277½ cwts. of coir yarn.

The s. s. Dacca, Captain Patterson, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Colombo—Mr. J. Lambert Sim, Mr. Brown; and eleven deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Ethiopia, 716 tons, Captain Scott, arrived on the 22nd instant with a cargo of three boxes of gold-leaves, a box of treasure, a box of gold, a box of silver, 6 boxes of false-pearls, 5 boxes of brass-leaves, 3,077 tabs of sugar, 3 chests of tea, 20 cases of fans, and 2 cases of cheroots, &c.

The s.s. Lorne, 1,034 tons, Captain M. G. Butcher, will sail to-day for Liverpool via the Suez Canal with a cargo of 6,680 bales of cotton, 1,156 bales of wool, 1,250 cwts. of galls, 150 cwts. of coir yarn, and 333½ cwts. of coffee, and the following passengers:—

Mr. and Mrs. Meiklejohn, Miss and Master Raymon.

LOSS OF AN AUSTRIAN SCHOONER NEAR ZANZIBAR.

Dr. Kirk, Political Agent and Consul at Zanzibar, in a letter addressed to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated 26th January, reports the loss of an Austrian schooner on the coast near Zanzibar. The schooner was named the Marietta, was of 93 tons register, and was wrecked on 4th January when entering the bay south of the mouth of the river Juba, known there as Kismayo, but marked on the chart as Cape Bissel. Although the vessel became a total wreck, part of the cargo was saved.

"The schooner," Dr. Kirk says, "sailed from Trieste via the Suez Canal about a year ago, having on board as supercargo a North German, Mr. Brennen by name, engaged on a mixed trading and exploring expedition. The captain states that on sighting Cape Bissel, Mr. Brennen, a positive and headstrong man of a violent temper, insisted that the passage lay between the island and mainland, where no passage was visible, and that he foolishly took his assurance that he had passed in that way in a large vessel. When entering the channel it became obvious that the ship could nowhere pass, and the anchor, then let go, not holding, she drifted among the breakers. One of the crew, a Persian, was drowned, the remainder saved. Among the sailors I find there are two Englishmen shipped from the hospital at Aden. I understand that this expedition of Mr. Brennen, like that of the French, of whom one was murdered at Kismayo after having ascended the Juba, as reported in the letter from this office No. 48, dated 8th November 1870, had in it a political rather than a commercial object. The latter I know has proved commercially a loss of 50 per cent. to the originators, who are also the proprietors of the settlement of Sheikh Saeed Bunder at Bab-el-Mandeb, and unless the German expedition is well insured, the losses in this case will probably be still greater."

THE SURAT DEFAMATION CASE.

(*Indu-Prakash.*)

We gladly make room for the following from our friend in Gujarat:—

Surat, 16th May 1871.

This quiet station has been of late agitated by the proceedings of a novel criminal case, that arose out of the resolution of a caste-meeting of the Vudnagura Nagar Brahmins. Some of these sent round a Nohotaria of the caste and convened a meeting of the caste on the 25th March last to take into consideration the recent movement of a widow-girl of their caste, who had publicly expressed her desire to marry. Her maternal uncle was the prime-mover in that affair. As usual, the proceedings were tumultuous and *exparte*; and it was declared that in case Kavi Narmadashankar, who had extended his protection to the widow, did not persuade her to go back to her parents, &c., within five days, he would be unfit to be associated with by any one of the caste. On the 31st March this interdict was published to every Nagar Brahmin, male and female, through the caste's servant or Nohotaria. Mr. Narmadashankar served a lawyer's notice on the latter immediately; and receiving no satisfactory reply, laid a criminal information against the said Nohotaria and the leading members of the caste before the F. P. Magistrate of Surat. His Worship was satisfied that there was sufficient evidence to sustain a charge of defamation under the Indian Penal Code, and called upon the Nohotaria to plead to the charge. The accused was defended by Mr. Nanabhai Haridas of Bombay. Mr. Girdhurlal Dayaldas conducted the prosecution.

On Wednesday evening, the 10th instant, the case for the prosecution was closed, and Mr. Nanabhai addressed the Court for two hours and urged most eloquently and vehemently that the Criminal Courts could not take cognizance of this information, inasmuch as the caste had inherent power to dispose of such matters, and a member of the said caste had no right to resort to the properly constituted courts for redress, but must apply to the caste for a review of their order; and that the *onus* of proving *mala fides*, or want of good faith, lay on the prosecution, who had not offered any evidence on the point; and that the vast majority of the witnesses, who gave a particular version of the caste's decree, were entitled to all credit against two, who were in favour of the prosecutor's contention; and contended that either the accused should be given the benefit of the doubt or the case should be committed to the Sessions on account of its novelty.

Mr. Girdhurlal Dayaldas Kothari, in replying, referred to the provisions of the Indian Penal and Procedure Codes to show that the Courts had jurisdiction and that the Hindu Penal Law was never recognised as law extant even under the Mogul dynasty; that the Bhattia conspiracy case—an exactly parallel case on this point,—and the Poona defamation case, showed the untenable character of the defendant's plea to the jurisdiction. The Court concurring with him on this part of the defence, he next contended that the charge was properly laid under sec. 499 and that the defence failed to make out any circumstances that would go to establish a 'justifying occasion' or to cast a duty on the accused to publish the defamatory matter imputed to him; that the law of libel makes it punishable to impute matters, that tend to public hatred, contempt, and ridicule; that under it not only was the defendant punishable for the publication, but likewise the persons authorising him to do so, and consequently all the active members of the caste were indictable—though not arrested or summoned—under section 206 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Again granting that the caste resolution was *privileged*, its publication to the outside world can no longer be held *privileged*. Commenting on the evidence he observed that in the peculiar circumstances of the case where the whole caste was hostibly situated against the prosecutor, the evidence of the two witnesses was more credible and entitled to credit than those of the 13 witnesses on the other side; that although the latter were consistent as to the terms of the resolution, each had been adding something of his own to suit his fancy; that the *quasi*-Patel Goolabshunker, and Parvatishankar, the prime mover, were examined at the close of the defendant's case and had the fullest opportunity of being tutored by experience and that they had then even broken down in cross-examination; their story, on matters alien to the resolution, being wholly false on the face of it. They are not entitled to that reliance which they should otherwise have had; that as if something was wanting to show *malice in fact*, the defence fought hard to cite females as witnesses who were offered as *material* witnesses. Their intelligence and straight-forwardness in giving answers have abashed the counsel for defence. The tricks of citing female witnesses only with a view to annoyance and ridicule was but too clearly exemplified in the case. He concluded by saying that the charge was clearly proved against the accused, that under section 206 of the Criminal Procedure Code the leading active members of the caste were amenable to the charge of defaming the prosecutor, whose literary position and labours in the cause of reform entitled him to the protection of the Court; and that if the Court thought fit to commit the case to the Sessions as had been prayed for on behalf of the accused, he had no objection whatsoever.

The Court was unusually crowded on the two occasions when the addresses of counsel were delivered. As this case is calculated to sap and undermine the foundation of the caste as an institution, throughout the Gujarati Hindu community, the result is looked forward to with extreme anxiety by both the parties.

The judgment in the case was delivered on the 15th instant by Jugjivandas Khoosaldas, Esq., Full Power Magistrate, who after a review of the evidence in the case and of the conduct of the defendant, adjudged him guilty of the offence charged in the indictment, and sentenced him in the sum of Rs. 60 (sixty) or in default to suffer simple imprisonment of two months.

The Court was likewise unusually crowded to hear the judgment. The Nagar Brahmins were taken by surprise at this outcome of the case and are to appeal to the Court of Session against the sentence and conviction.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES AND THE BERARS.

Statement showing in detail the quantity of cotton exported from the stations of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in the Central Provinces and the Berars, from the 1st October 1870 up to week ending 14th May 1871, as compared with the exports up to the same date in the season of 1869-70.

Stations.	Exports for Week ending 14th May 1871. Full Pressed. Bales.	Half Pressed. Bales.	Dokras.	Total Exports up to 14th May 1871. Full Pressed. Bales.	Half Pressed. Bales.	Dokras.	Total Exports up to 14th May 1870. Full Pressed. Bales.	Half Pressed. Bales.	Dokras.
Nagpore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	170	......	[illegible]	818	920
Wurdah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,153	101	[illegible]	10,413	25
Poolgaon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,090	......	[illegible]	5,206	487
Chandoor	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	311	......	[illegible]	1,301	202
Budnaira	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,271	8	[illegible]	10,957	132
Oomraotee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,984	1,706	[illegible]	......	......
Moortizapore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,809	103	[illegible]	7,914	356
Akolah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	398	1,547	[illegible]	3,211	733
Sheagaum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20,718	4,045	[illegible]	16,012	4,987
Khamgaum	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,097	249	[illegible]	1,992	290
Nandoorah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,476	2,760	[illegible]	5,179	1,297
Mulkapore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	6,560	[illegible]	......	1,435
Boorhanpore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	10,564	[illegible]	......	5,171
Khundwah	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	885	[illegible]	......	8,351
Seonee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	13,121	[illegible]	......	649
Sohagpore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	4,594	[illegible]	......	6,640
Garrawarra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	12	[illegible]	......	4,343
Narsingpore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	597	[illegible]	......	......
Etarsee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	66	[illegible]	......	......
Bunkerry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	1,820	[illegible]	......	......
Bagra	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	......	......	[illegible]	......	818
Total......	5,433	845	1,745	1,43,757	50,064	48,738	1,05,714	62,602	36,946

Totals in Bales of 3½ Cwts.

	1870-71.		1869-70.
Full-pressed.....	143,757		105,714
Half-pressed.....	50,064		62,602
Dokras ....48,738 / 3 =	16,246	36,946 / 3 =	12,315
	210,067		180,631

A. J. DUNLOP,
Assistant Cotton Commissioner, West Berar.

Dated Camp Patow, 20th May 1871.

RUSSIA AND KHIVA.

(*Indian Public Opinion*, May 19.)

One hundred and fifty years ago Peter the Great with deep meaning said "Although these Khirghizes are a roaming and fickle people, their steppe is the key and gates to all the countries of Central Asia." From that day to this, Russia has never ceased to grasp at the "key and gates" of so important a region. At the present moment the recent telegraphic notices of Russian movements upon Khiva call for attention, as none of Russia's Asiatic movements can be without interest to the Indian reader. To some readers the news that a Russian expedition was on the point of starting against Khiva would be of no more interest than a Yankee expedition against Red Indians. These readers however forget that there cannot be any great change or movement in any Asiatic country which has not a strong reaction on all adjacent countries; from a stone thrown into a pool, the waves of the commotion widen and widen to the very shore. Here it would be well to premise that we are not of those who fancy that anything like a Russian invasion of India is an idea ever entertained by Russian statesmen; we do not write under any prejudice or foregone conclusion, but merely with a desire to render to the public as much information as may enable them to understand in a popular fashion the mutual relations of the powers engaged, for the advance of Russia of late years is to most newspaper readers about as vague as the geographical limits of Khiva itself.

Every one has a general idea of the northern boundary of Afghanistan, *Herat* and Persia. Roughly speaking, Afghanistan, *i. e.* its dependency Turkistan or Balkh, is bounded on the north by the Oxus; Herat by barren mountain ranges; and Persia by mountains, the edge of its plateau, which run from Herat to the Caspian Sea. Between this line and the Russian boundary lie three Khanates, Khiva, Bokhara and Khokand. Khokand is northmost; Bokhara is between Khokand and Turkistan; and the Khan of Khiva claims all between the Sea of Aral, Bokhara and Persia and Herat, north and south, and between the Caspian and Bokhara, east and west.

Although Khiva claims all this, much of it is useless desert uninhabited save by the occasional passage across of pilgrims or nomad tribes, and the only country deserving of the name is the territory along the course of the Oxus (or Amu Daria), and the delta round its mouth, at the Aral Sea. The population of the whole of Khiva, including even the wandering tribes, is variously estimated at from half a million to two millions and a half. Taking the latter as not far off the mark, we ask with astonishment, how is it that this country, five hundred years ago, was so great and populous? Its hordes overran Persia, Arabia, India. Its cities were great and flourishing. The reason alleged is a very strange one. Between the Sea of Aral and the Caspian lies a high desolate plateau called the Ust Urt. Long ago the Oxus, which now runs wholly into the Sea of Aral, used to send a branch along the southern edge of the Ust Urt plateau into the Caspian Sea, its mouth being at Balkan bay. This branch of the Oxus irrigated the whole country, the water being so freely led over the land that the river on reaching the Caspian was very small in volume. About the beginning of last century the Khivans dammed up that branch of the Oxus which turned towards the Caspian and thus sent all its water towards Aral, the country south of the Aral became exceedingly rich, but the rest of the country once so fertile became the fearful chaotic desert described as follows:—

> "For its outlook is that of mighty swells and dunes of sand and sandstone, an intricate jumble of ravines and craggy rock, of infinite dry water courses, miniature plateaux, and grey hills, which latter amass themselves as they trend over the east end of Michael's Bay into the Balkhan bulk—Great and Little Balkhan. From any of those rock passes beyond the near rampart of rotten sand stone, you may see the steppe, greyer than the steppe of Southern Russia, as shrubless, and whitish, as the Libyan desert beyond the Pyramids. It is a very panorama of chaos."

This old dried up course of the ancient Oxus should be borne in mind as it will be necessary to refer to it again.

The people of the three Khanates are wild, unsettled, and cruel, but they include a still wilder race who, apart from all others, wander to and fro over the deserts, or round the shores of the Aral and Caspian Seas. These are the Kirghizes, true sons of Ishmael, their hand against every man, and every man's hand against them. It was their marauding expeditions which first gave the Russians the excuse for invading the steppes. The Khirghizes were nominally subject to the respective Khanates. They paid taxes and were required to render service in labour and war. Between the Sea of Aral and the Ural river lies the Orenburg steppe. This has long been attached to Russia, and a good road is now constructed from the town of Orenburg to the sea of Aral. It is along this road that the five divisions of the Russian Army, now marching against Khiva, are progressing. The subjection of the Khirghiz Steppes took place just thirty years ago, and it was then that Russia determined to build forts on the Sea of Aral and hold the sea. The most fitting place for a fort was the mouth of the Sir Daria. Their establishment there gradually involved them in a regular war with the Kokanians who made a desperate resistance to their progress, but at last the river was occupied for 400 miles, and four strong forts built. The Khivans claimed the territory on the southern branches of the Sir Daria delta and built forts thereon.

The result was a state of things peculiarly favourable to an unscrupulous aggressive power. Both Kokan and Khiva claimed sovereignty over the Khirghizes. Russia seized the Khirghiz steppes, and then declared that as the Khirghiz were now her subjects she would attack any power that ventured to demand tribute from the Khirghiz. It is scarcely necessary to point out that this is as reasonable as if America seized Ireland by violence and then declared that she would invade England if England objected. Lest we may be thought to exaggerate we shall only refer to one notorious instance. In 1846 the Khivans erected a strong fort, Hodja Nias, on their own northern frontier, as a protection against the Russians and Kokanians. In 1856, the garrison was expelled by an uprising of the Khirghizes. Before the Khivans could send another garrison, it was claimed by the Russians, whose reasons for their claim (as stated by a strong Russian partisan) were as follows: The Russians conveniently ascertained that the Kokanians had often objected to the Khivans holding the fort, *ergo*, Russia ought to object too: second, the Khivans had once settled the objections of the Kokanians by a lage payment, *ergo*, the Khivans had no real right to the fort: third, the country round was roamed over by Khirghizes, who had in the north been conquered by Russia, *ergo*, Russia claimed all the country these nomads chose to roam over even though they roamed into Khiva! In spite of the superior civilization of Russia and the barbarism of the Khivans it is very difficult to read these specious arguments without imbibing a little prejudice against the aggressor. From that time Russia has prepared for the great attack which she is now about to make on the whole Khanate, to explain which we must turn to her advance on the Caspian shore, and refer to that old Oxus bed above mentioned.

The old Caspian mouth of the Oxus was in Balkan or Michael Bay. Here Russia has built a settlement and fort called Krasnovodsk, and it has always been understood that from Krasnovodsk a regular military occupation was to be projected to Khiva up the old bed of the Oxus. An expedition in concert with one from Orenburg *via* the Sea of Aral would settle the Khiva question at once. The only populous and fertile district of all Khiva, that is the Aral delta of the Oxus, would be attacked front and rear, and any resistance rolled up like a sheet of paper. The distance from Krasnovodsk on the Caspian to the Aral mouth of the Oxus is about 400 miles of desolation. The best writers on the subject of late years have credited Russia with a design as grand in its intention as it is tempting in its apparent feasibility. It is no less than to march a force to Khiva, cut the old dams of the river, let the water (or half the water) follow the old bed to the Caspian, and once more convert a desert, the length of England, into a fertile smiling land! This done, a row of forts would be built to guard this line from the Caspian to the Aral Seas. It is expected that the country would soon improve. Coal exists, though for the steamers on the Syr Daria and Aral, it has not been able to supply the place of anthracite at £12 per ton. The "golden sands" of the Oxus, the ruby mines of Bokhara, have long been famous. The ancient route from Europe to China and India via Khiva, Bokhara and Samarcand would be at once restored to its former importance. If the Khivans give such resistance to the Russians as they have done in the past the war can only end by the occupation of all Khiva by the Russians. This is no idle speculation, and it is just this point which at the present juncture is of such peculiar interest to us in India. Russia would then have *Persia* and *Herat* for its southern boundary. We are all too well acquainted with the history of the progress of the English conquest of India not to know something of the complications which make it necessary for a great power to interfere or get mixed up in the squabbles on its borders. For example, at the present time we are directly compromised in Afghanistan, by having pledged ourselves to support Shere Ali on the throne. The rebels in Herat are all anti-English in their tendencies. It is more than probable that Persia is assisting them, and we know that Persia is under Russian influence, so that at a time when we are flattering ourselves on our wisdom in non-interfering, we are actually finding our influence, as helping Shere Ali, brought into a kind of unwilling rivalry with that of a yet far distant power. Are we doing anything? Are our Indian statesmen, if there are any, watching the progress of events? But perhaps we are anticipating events too rapidly. When Russia has occupied Khiva and Bokhara it will be time enough for us to take action, when we shall at once despatch a Punjab Extra Assistant Commissioner to St. Petersburgh to ask the Czar confidentially what he really means.

GENERAL GOLDSMID'S POLITICAL MISSION.

(*Pioneer*, May 22.)

Twice within the last week we have made the mistake of saying that General Goldsmid has been engaged in settling the Seistan boundary dispute, and on Saturday we corrected the *Friend of India* for writing to the contrary. We were, however, quite wrong. General Goldsmid's return to Kurrachee did not signify anything as regards the Seistan Commission, for the settlement of the Perso Afghan dispute has been postponed until next cold season. General Goldsmid has been engaged in demarcating the boundary between Khelat and Persia in Mekran, where the Persian representive, Ibrahim Khan of Bunipoor, has for the last eight years been making serious encroachments. The examination and survey of the boundary has now been completed (the work being immediately conducted by Captain Lovett, R. E.), and General Goldsmid is about to proceed to Teheran to lay the information he has collected before the British Minister, who will endeavour to obtain the acceptance of a satisfactory and equitable line of frontier.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS, N. W. PROVINCES.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court on the 16th and 17th instant George Davis, an Artillerymen, pleaded guilty to a charge of adultery at Cawnpore. The learned Judge, having regard to the prisoner's good character but also to the aggravating circumstance that the injured husband had previously detected and forgiven him on a promise of amendment, sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.—William Watson was convicted of stealing a carbine from the barrack of the 11th Hussars at Muttra, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Philip Calvert alias Chudleigh was accused of attempting to murder Mary Ann Nolan, of attempting suicide, and of an assault. It appeared that he had once kept company with the girl, but the intimacy had been broken off, and on the 5th of January, after trying to persuade her to renew it, he aimed at her with a loaded rifle, but owing to the presence of a piece of rag in the barrel between the nipple and the charge the rifle did go off. The defence was that the whole thing was a practical joke, the rag having been intentionally inserted to prevent the gun going off. The jury convicted the prisoner of an assault, and he was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The Government Advocate prosecuted, and Mr. Raikes defended the prisoner.—*Pioneer*, May 22.

RAM BUX *vs.* QUEEN.

(*Indian Daily News*, May 19.)

This was an appeal from the order of the magistrate of Bôtbuknawalla, sentencing the appellant to four years' solitary confinement with hard labour. The charge, which was lurking house-trespass by night, was fully substantiated by several witnesses, chiefly chowkeydars, who all swore that they had heard that some one was concealed in the house of the prosecutor on the night in question. The prisoner was arrested on suspicion (his house being next door to that of the prosecutor), and on examining an old woman who alleged that the prisoner had stated on the ensuing morning that a toothache had kept him awake all night, the charge was considered fully proved, and corroborated by the prisoner's own confession that he had a toothache on that very night. This was further corroborated by the evidence of the medical officer in charge of the district, who deposed to the fact of the prisoner's having two broken teeth and acute inflammation of the labial mucous tissue (gums).

Baboo Perhaps-it-wont-rain Roy appeared for the prisoner. He contended that the charge of lurking house trespass was not fully proved and——. Here he was interrupted by the Court and requested to remove his puggree.

The learned Baboo submitted that by the ancient custom of Brahmins he was entitled to wear a chilumchee on his head, but in deference to Western opinion and prejudice he had adopted the puggree, which by a special Act of the Governor-General in Council he was allowed to wear on all occasions. The Court insisted that wearing a puggree *and* English shoes was a breach of privilege, and cited the case where the Rajah of Cashmere had knocked off a judge's hat.

The Baboo contended that that was the case of a hat and was distinguishable.

The Court was of opinion that in Equity a technical objection of this kind was inadmissible; any covering on the head was a mark of disrespect to the Court. No further argument would be heard until the puggree had been removed.

The Baboo admitted that it seemed disrespectful, but as he had shaved his head that morning he would ask the Court to allow the puggree to remain where it was.

The Court observed that that did not alter the principle; the Baboo might retain his puggree but must take off his shoes.

The Baboo submitted that this was "new assignment," and bad in law.—Roscoe's Nisi Prius, p. 211. The Court observed that it could not take judicial notice of Roscoe's Nisi Prius. The Court was not bound to know Latin books.

The Baboo objected to removing his shoes on the merits. There was a cold current of air along the floor from the thermantidote.

The thermantidote was then stopped, and the Baboo asked if he had any objection to taking of his shoes. He admitted that he had not, and handed them to the Sheristadar. They were maked A. 1. and became an exhibit. The thermantidote was again set in motion. The learned Baboo submitted that this was a breach of contract; and requested permission to put on his shoes again. The Court over-ruled the objection on the ground that he was e-stopped by his own admission. The Baboo then proceeded to argue the case, but was stopped by the Court, which was of opinion that it should be addressed in the Yarkandi language. The Baboo observed that the opposite side did not know Yarkandi. The opposite side however waived their privilege of understanding the pleadings. The Baboo then applied for a week's postponement in order to study the Yarkandi language. The Court thought four days was ample. Messrs. Forsyth and Shaw had mastered the Yarkandi literature in three days, and the Baboo would have the advantage of their admirable translations from the *Saturday Review* into the language specified. The application was however granted. The case will come on for argument on the 24th instant.

An *ex parte* application for the return of the exhibit was then made, but the Court observed that it had no power under Act VIII. of 1859 to restore exhibits till the case was concluded; a receipt however would be granted on the Baboo's paying the amount of the stamp to be calculated by the Clerk of the Court. Case adjourned accordingly.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Too Early Marriage.—At the close of the trial of Calver Mr. Justice Turner spoke very strongly of the iniquitious custom too prevalent in regiments of allowing girls to marry while still of very tender years. In this particular case the young woman was hardly fourteen when marriage was planned for her. In the opinion of the learned Judge such a custom enabled the parents to make the marriageability of the girl a mere matter of traffic, and conduced to a great deal of immorality. The Sessions were then adjourned till Thursday, the 25th instant, when the jurors were directed to attend again.—*Pioneer*, May 22.

Undefended Prisoners.—At the Criminal Sessions in the High Court last week we were sorry to see a soldier put on his trial for an attempt to murder without any legal adviser to defend him. While the trial was proceeding he asked and obtained the services of a barrister, but obviously too late for him to be able to do the case full justice. We are assured that prisoners could almost for nothing obtain legal assistance, but they are prevented from seeking it by ignorance and the dread of having to pay heavy fees. Why cannot the officers in charge of jails be furnished with lists of the barristers and pleaders, and with instructions to assist any accused persons in obtaining counsel? This wise suggestion, made some time ago by the Government Advocate, has, we believe, never been acted upon. A prisoner's chance of a fair trial should in no degree be allowed to depend on the forbearance of the prosecution. —*Pioneer*, May 22.

OLD INDIANS ON ENGLISH PLATFORMS.

Dr. Mouatt has not been idle since he returned to Europe. He has been visiting the battle-fields of France in company with Sir Vincent Eyre and others, and has told us his experiences in a lecture delivered at the Royal United Service Institution. He is evidently not an admirer of the Germans, of whose ambulance arrangements he spoke very disparagingly. He was very severe upon them for bombarding the civilian inhabitants of Peronne, who were besides afflicted with small-pox and typhus, and contrasted this savage mode of carrying on war with that practised by Wellington in 1815, who attacked the same place, but in a very different manner. He was compelled, however, to render justice to the forethought and skill of the German leaders and to the manly qualities of their well-fed, well-cared for soldiery, while he admitted the absence of discipline on the part of the French and their complete breakdown as regards their commissariat, ordnance, and medical departments, which could not have been worse had they been English.

Another Indian notability, Mr. William Tayler, has been lecturing on popular education in India, but so far as I could follow him, his object was mainly to tell all who chose to listen to him, that he had commenced a wonderful experiment in the way of popular education at Patna, but which came to nothing, because circumstances—into which he declined to enter—had caused him to retire from the service. He had received many letters, he said, eulogizing his scheme and himself, some of which he read aloud—one from Dr. Duff, another from Dr. Mouatt, and two from native gentlemen. He regretted the absence of religious education and the little attention that was paid to moral instruction, and he ridiculed the sort of English education that is given at most schools in India.

After him rose a young Bengalee law student who spoke so indistinctly—as though he had plums or pebbles in his mouth—that I could make out no more than that he had no objection to the Lord's Prayer—which he repeated all wrong—but thought that quite as good morality was to be found in the sacred writings of the Hindoos as in those of the Christians, and this position he undertook to make good by citing various passages, which he translated as he went along. He was presently interrupted, however, by a Eurasian gentleman who, in a very rude tone, objected to the introduction of religious topics, whereupon up jumped Mr. Tayler and protested vehemently that he had not intended to say anything to hurt the feelings of anybody, the correct thing, of course, being to raise your hat and ask pardon after crushing a man's gouty toe.—*London Letter* (*Apr.* 27) *in the Pioneer.*

GENERAL CLUSERET'S DOSSIER.

[FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH."]

Paris, Friday, April 21.

This morning I have been again in the dark-blue satin room. I have had another interview with "Le Délégué à la Guerre." When, at an early hour this morning I crossed the Seine, the sky was overcast with storm-clouds, the wind swept in sharp gusts down the Champs Elysées and across the Place de la Concorde, and the sound of heavy guns could be distinctly heard. At the corner of the Rue de Rivoli were about an hundred workmen employed in the formation of a barricade which will be truly formidable; the little waves on the river battled spitefully against the bridge; on the *berge* were 12 drummers furiously learning their profession; while a few yards further on a similar number of buglers practised on bugles which brayed discordantly. Last Wednesday, when I passed the same way, everything promised peace and goodwill; to-day all was storm and battle. When near the corner of the Rue Royale and the Place de la Concorde, my hat was suddenly lifted from my head by a powerful gust of wind. After whirling upwards to a considerable height, it fell with a tremendous crash about one hunded yards from where I stood, and then, bounding and tumbling merrily along, it rapidly approached the barricade in construction. I darted off in pursuit. The chase was exciting; the hat, before I could stoop to pick it up, trundled on with rapidity, and we reached the barricade at full speed, so that I came to grief in the newly excavated ditch—my hat being arrested by the bayonet of a National Guard on sentry. I was then made acquainted with the fact that the barricade, unlike those to which we have been hitherto accustomed, has been scientifically designed, and is constructed with a view to serious defence. There is no time, however, for military discussion; I must push onwards, or I shall not be able to obtain a private interview with General Cluseret before the ante-rooms of the Minister of War are crowded with those anxious for an audience.

At the entrance to the War Office I was stopped by one of the sentries—a mere boy of barely sixteen. Having satisfied the lad that I had the right to pass, he allowed me to enter. Rapidly crossing the courtyard and the large hall, filled with National Guards and stacks of piled arms, I made my way upstairs. In the antechamber was the *huissier* on service, and one person waiting for an interview. The first addressed me respectfully. "Do you wish, sir, to see Monsieur le Ministre?" Surely, I thought, this cannot be a sign of the times; on the occasion of my last visit it was—"Do you wish to see Citoyen Cluseret?" I gave my card, with which the *huissier* disappeared. I was immediately requested to pass into the adjoining room, where I found Colonel Rossel, the Chief of Staff, who appears to be an indefatigable worker. He went to inform General Cluseret that I was there. Within a few seconds I again stood in the dark-blue satined chamber. The room presented the same appearance as when last I visited it; the bed had not been made, the round felt hat was on the chest of drawers, on the chimney-piece was a revolver. The General was seated at the writing-table, in his hand an English newspaper—your own journal of the 14th of April. Offering me a chair, he said, "I am glad you have come. I am not a thief." I never said you were, thought I; what on earth will follow this extraordinary assertion! The "Délégué à la Guerre" continued: "I have read with pain a statement in the newspaper you represent, in which—I need not give the precise words—some hard things were said of the present War Minister of the Commune.

"I am not a thief," said General Cluseret; "I will prove it to you, and also the falsehood of the assertions made by Captain Pouplier, whoever he may be. Here are the official returns of my services, which have been found in the War Office," and the General handed to me a large bundle of documents. "So far from the report being true that I was forced to leave the Army, I was forced to repeat my demand to leave on several occasions before my resignation was accepted, Examine the papers and satisfy yourself with respect to the calumnies which have been invented at Versailles." According to the official documents it appears that the present Minister for War entered as a pupil in the Military School of Saint Cyr 18th April, 1841. He was appointed sub-lieutenant 1st April, 1843; lieutenant, 18th January, 1848; placed on retired list in consequence of political opinions 31st March, 1850; reappointed lieutenant in the 4th Regiment of Chasseurs à Pied 6th February, 1853; captain in the 3rd battalion same regiment 29th June, 1855; in the 8th battalion 27th April, 1856: resigned 17th July, 1858. He was twice wounded in the Crimea, and named Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur 28th July, 1848. After leaving the army M. Cluseret served during the Garibaldian campaign in Italy as aide-de-camp, and subsequently as Chief of the French Legion. He was again wounded. General Cluseret also served during the American war, as first on the Staff of M'Clellan. That while in the army he bore a good character is proved by the fact, that the very year he resigned his commission, he had been proposed for the decoration of Officier de la Légion d'Honneur—a distinction rare for a captain. One of the documents, among others, at the War Office, bears date March 11, 1856; it is signed by Marshal Forey, and speaks of M. Cluseret as a talented officer, agreeable, *joli physique*, but reproached with having too much pretension, believing himself above his work, and consequently neglecting it.

"Many things," continued General Cluseret, after I had glanced through the documents in the War Office—"many things have been said to my disparagement in connection with the Fenian movement. If you desire to do so, you shall examine my *dossier* at the ex-Prefecture of Police." The *dossier* was obtained from the Prefecture of Police, and I examined it. It was voluminous. Among other documents were all the political articles written by the General, who has often been engaged in literary pursuits. To give you an insight into the police system which has so long been in practice here, I will hastily refer to some of the papers of which the *dossier* is composed. Lieutenant Cluseret was placed on the retired list on the 31st of March, 1850. On the 9th of the following month a letter was sent from the staff of the 1st Division of the Army to the Prefect of Police, reporting the fact, and requesting that the officer named, imbued with very exalted political opinions, might be watched, and that particulars concerning him might be sent to head-quarters. On the 17th of April there is a report to the effect that M. Cluseret is of an honourable family; that his father died three years before, of his wounds, at Lille; that his mother possesses a sufficient fortune; that the conduct of her son, who, since his return to Paris, has resided with her, has been good; that mother and son had quitted Paris for Suresnes, where she has a small house; that in the *cabarets* at that place the people talk openly concerning Cluseret, and declare that the Government is to blame for ruining the future of the young man. The lieutenant, however, avoids any popular demonstration. On the 19th of May a letter from the War Office is received by the Prefect of Police, in reference to M. Cluseret having been placed on the retired list, speaking of his exalted opinions and *liaison* with the editor of a Demo-Socialist journal at Caen, and recommending that the young man, 27 years of age, should be watched. On the 26th of May Lagrange, the celebrated chief of the political police, made his report. It was favourable. The lieutenant was of regular habits, frequented persons of distinction, friends of the family; held no relation with the demagogues of the capital, and the report closes with the words, "*En consequence nous levons la surveillance.*" On the 8th September, however, there was another letter, stating that Lieutenant Cluseret had been six months in Paris, occupied himself with painting, lived with the greatest economy, often wanted necessaries; but his conduct was regular, and he avoided politics. In 1851, I find a municipal police report declaring him to be a young man of proud character, professing progressive opinions, but not dangerous. In August, 1852, his conduct was reported regular; he still occupied himself with painting. In December, at Suresnes, it is stated that he spread alarming news that the 3rd was not yet finished; that 100,000 men were marching on Paris to drive away the Dictator, and that he had no desire to enter the army, but would offer his services to the Pope, or Bey of Tunis, as a French officer.

On the 27th of December, 1861, an inquiry was ordered respecting Gustave Paul Cluseret, colonel in the Garibaldian army. The result was the information that he was been 13th June, 1823; served in Africa 1854, '56, '57, '58; and in the East, 1855. He was with Garibaldi, 1859. His associates are men of advanced opinions, whose opinions of hatred against Imperial Government he serves. There is a telegram in the *dossier*, dated London, 27th of March, 1862: "Colonel Cluseret expected at Twickenham; attribute great importance." By police reports we learn that, in 1864, Cluseret, a General in the American service, had not modified his opinions. In the same year General Fremont started a journal proposing to maintain the Union, and liberal institutions, without distinction of caste or colour, and placed it under sole direction of General Cluseret. On the 15th of December the police report that he associates at New York with Orsini, that both left together for London, and that General Cluseret's brother is an *employé* in the Emperor's Cabinet. In February, 1867, he is reported to be in London enrolling volunteers for America. On the 7th of March it is declared that he has visited England on a double mission, confided to him by Mr. Seward—to establish an understanding between the Reform League and the Trades Unions, in order to bring about a revolution, nominally for the profit of the Republican party, but in reality for the detriment of England. Mr. Seward is stated to have authorised him to promise aid, in ships, arms, and men. He was put into communication with Signor Mazzini, with Mr. Peter Taylor, with Mr. Cremer, Mr. Odger, and—through the last—with John Bright. He is described as having been explicit with Odger and Cremer, but extremely prudent with Taylor and Bright. Subsequently, General Cluseret was charged by the Central direction of New York Fenians to make a repetition of the Hyde Park affair, and provoke a conflict. Cluseret is said to have told Odger, Cremer, and Hartwell that if they could effect this he would put at their disposal 2,000 Fenians armed and equipped with revolvers, with knives, and *bâtons ferrés*, 500 of them being also armed with carbines. Odger, Cremer, and Hartwell declined, as in case the Government granted an electoral law acceptable to the majority of English workmen the insurrection would consist of only the Fenians and a few hundred workmen. If the electoral law was, however, distasteful to the people, Messrs. Odger, Cremer, and Hartwell would gladly accept General Cluseret's offer. There was a special report made about the same time by the Commissaire Lagrange, which says, "We enclose to Cabinet, first, a pamphlet, entitled 'Couronnement du Deux Décembre,' injurious and outrageous towards the Emperor; secondly, a white satin band, on which are printed the words 'New York,' signed in ink 'G. Cluseret,' to serve 'as a rallying sign.' General Cluseret, it is stated, is living at Neuilly, where he is said to have a large number of similar pamphlets." In July 1867, it is reported that a Belgian named Villequin, formerly a General in the American army, told a friend who was a crinoline maker at New York, that an attempt would be made, on or about the 14th of August, to assassinate the Emperor, and that Cluseret was one of the chief instigators. At that time there appear to have been constant meetings of Cluseret and his friends at a café on the Boulevard Montmartre, in a room on the first floor—meetings fully reported to the police. On the 5th of August 1867, the French Minister at Washington writes to the Minister of Foreign Affairs that he has made inquiries at New York, and the result is that he cannot believe in the truth of the guilty projects attributed to Cluseret. The above are the most salient points in the *dossier*, in which there is nothing which corroborates the statements in circulation at Versailles, as reported by your Correspondent there.

Before I left the Délégué à la Guerre to-day, I asked him what he thought of the suppression of certain journals. He replied: "I am no party to these repressive measures. I have given directions that all persons making requisitions or arrests without authority properly signed by me or the Prefect of Police shall be immediately arrested. I will be no party to the arbitrary measures at present enacted. I have already offered my resignation, but the Commune would not accept it. If, however, these unwarrantable acts are continued, I will resign. They may shoot me if they choose; but I will not join in them. With time I could make everything work well, and Paris will be able to govern herself." I do the General no injustice, when I leave his own assurances to speak for themselves.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

(*Money Market Review*, April 22.)

The seventeenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern; the chair was occupied by Mr. T. A. Mitchell, M.P.

The notice convening the meeting was read by Mr. W. C. Mullins, the secretary. The report of the directors, which was taken as read, was as follows:—

"The directors, in submitting to the shareholders the balance-sheet of the bank for the year ended 31st December 1870, regret that they are unable to recommend the payment of a dividend. In their circular, dated 5th October last, the directors informed the shareholders that provision would have to be made for losses, then estimated at £72,000, viz., £22,000 caused by a fraud committed at Shanghai, and £50,000 arising from depreciation in the value of securities held in connexion with overdue bills and advances. The severe depression in the markets experienced last autumn was aggravated during the remainder of the year by the continuance of the war; but, notwithstanding these unfavourable circumstances, the whole of the produce held by the bank, with the exception of a small quantity (valued at £8,300), has been realised. The result is, that after taking credit for the profits of the year, and the amounts held in reserve, a sum of £59,022 9s. 11d. has to be carried forward as a deficiency to be met by future earnings; but that sum, representing 7½ per cent. of the capital, is fully believed to be a most ample provision for all losses known or apprehended, and does not justify the recent depreciation of the shares. It will be observed that the profits for the past twelve months are considerably below the average of previous years. The directors deem it important, therefore, to state that this falling off arose, not only from the exceptional causes referred to in their last circular, but in a still greater degree from the disturbance of the exchanges, more especially in China, on the sudden outbreak of the war in Europe; and from the restrictions which the directors, as a measure of precaution then imposed upon the transactions of the various agencies. Although these restrictions necessarily curtailed the profits of the bank, their effect has been to maintain the business on a perfectly sound footing; and, judging from the advices already received, the operations of the agencies during the present year are of a satisfactory character. The shareholders are assured that the directors are more than ever alive to the necessity of enforcing, at all the establishments of the bank, the strictest economy consistent with efficient management. In consequence of the continuous decline during the last few years in the value of money in the East, the rates of interest allowed on deposits, both at home and abroad, have been reduced. The directors have to report that Mr. George Ure Adam, who ably filled the post of manager from the commencement of the bank's operations, has been compelled, through impaired health, to retire on superannuation, and has been succeeded by Mr. John Howard Gwyther, lately the sub-manager. A vacancy in the board has been created since the last annual meeting, in consequence of Mr. John Allan resigning his seat on account of ill health. The directors have provisionally elected in his place Mr. Andrew Cassels, lately a partner of Messrs. John Peel and Co., of Manchester, and of Messrs. Peel, Cassels, and Co., of Bombay, and the share holders are now invited to confirm this election. Mr. Ludwig Wiese, formerly a partner of Messrs Siemssen and Co., of China, has also consented to join the direction; but in terms of the deed of settlement, his election must be postponed until he has been a shareholder for a period of six months. The directors believe that these gentlemen will form valuable acquisitions to the board. Mr. John Jones and Mr. William Macnaughtan retire by rotation, and, being re-eligible, offer themselves to the choice of the shareholders. The two auditors—Mr. Jonathan Thorp and Mr. Owen Lewis—having completed their year of office, likewise again tender their services."

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said he had a somewhat painful duty to perform, inasmuch as on the present occasion (for the first time in twelve years) the directors were unable, at the usual annual meeting, to recommend the declaration of a dividend. The directors did not call a meeting in October, as its only object would have been to declare an interim dividend, and which they were not then in a position to do. The shareholders were aware that the shares had of late been very unusually depressed on the Stock Exchange, but the directors knew of no sufficient cause whatever to account for it; they therefore invited some of the largest shareholders to attend at the offices of the company, about a fortnight ago, to hear an explanation from the directors, and invite them to look at the accounts, in order that they might see that there was no cause for such a severe depression as then existed, the price being quoted so low as £12 to £13, whereas the actual value was £18 10s., as shown by the accounts. He mentioned this in order that the shareholders might fully understand why that preliminary meeting had been held. The report and accounts now before the meeting had been drawn up in a form which would show exactly the position of the company. One great reason why the general business had not been so productive last year, was the heavy fall in the rupee exchange. The bank had a large amount of funds lying in the East, which they took over on the 31st of December every year, at whatever might be the exchange on that date. Comparing the 31st December 1869, with the 31st December 1870, there had been a fall of 4 per cent. in the exchange, which constituted a very formidable item. Another branch of the bank's business was the purchase of hypothecated cotton bills; and they endeavoured, in doing that, to select the bills of the best houses, and made only such advances as were warranted by the state of the market here; but, of course, it was almost impossible to foresee the sudden depreciation in the value of that article which took place at the outbreak of the war, and the consequent failures in Bombay, and this had been the cause of further loss. At Shanghai an advance had been made upon goods, a large portion of which having been fraudulently abstracted, the bank had incurred a loss amounting, as far as the directors could judge, to about £22,000; but taking all these losses into account, the result was an estimated deficiency of £59,022 9s. 11d., to be met by future earnings. The directors had always hitherto aimed at strict accuracy in their estimates, and as proof of this he would remind the meeting of the losses during the years of severe crisis in Bombay, and the bad debt incurred at Batavia—in regard to all of which he thought he was in a position to state that the eventual loss would, if anything, be less than the sums provided. In like manner, the directors believed that in the deficiency now shown, they had made most ample provision for every contingency which could occur; indeed, he believed that, if anything, it would be found that they had over-estimated the loss. But he hoped the shareholders would not go away with the notion that because there was no dividend this year, they were not to have any more dividends. The average yearly earnings for the twelve previous years during which the bank had been in operation was 10 per cent. on the capital; and he hoped that on the next occasion they would meet under more cheerful circumstances. The directors' great object had been to appoint first-class men to represent the bank in the East. On a previous occasion some reference had been made with respect to the expenses, but they compared very favourably with those of other Indian banks, and it would be very bad policy indeed to be economical at the expense of efficiency. (Hear, hear.) With regard to the recent change of management, the Chairman referred to the experience, ability, and integrity which Mr. Adam had devoted to the bank since the beginning of its business, and stated that in the arrangements consequent upon his retirement with an allowance of half salary, no increased burden was thereby imposed on the bank. In Mr. Adam's place they had the assistance of Mr. John Howard Gwyther, who had had experience in the East, and was a thoroughly efficient man of business. As regards the deposits, he explained that the maximum rate of interest had been reduced from 6 to 5 per cent. per annum, which would, no doubt, cause the withdrawal of some of the deposits. In conclusion, the Chairman formally moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. John Jones seconded the resolution.

A shareholder drew attention to the amount of the directors' remuneration, and inquired whether it was the same now as when the bank was paying a large dividend.

The Chairman said the directors had carefully considered the matter, and they thought it would not be good policy to reduce the amount. It was most desirable that, in case of new directors being elected, gentlemen of position should be chosen; and, of course, when they invited men of experience and position to join the board, they must be able to offer them a fair remuneration. They had already secured two additional members, the first of whom, Mr. Cassels, was for years a partner of one of the chief houses in Bombay and Manchester. The other gentleman, Mr. Wiese, whose election was for the present postponed owing to the requirements of the deed, had for a long period been connected with China, and they were endeavouring now to secure the additional services of some one of eminence connected with Calcutta.

Mr. Andrew Cassels wished to make a few remarks on this subject, because, when the matter came before the board, he was one of those who most strongly opposed the reduction of remuneration, and, as a few minutes hence it would be in their power to throw him out of the board if they disapproved of his opinions, he was glad to state what his reasons were before he was proposed for election. He opposed the reduction, because it seemed to him that the allowances of the board could not be cut down without lowering the status of the directors and the prestige of the bank; and, secondly, it would be impossible to induce men of good position and character to take upon themselves the toil, responsibility, and anxiety of directors. (Hear, hear.) How greatly those anxieties, toil, and responsibilities were increased during the evil times they had been passing through every gentleman would feel. He could truly say, for himself, that anxiety about the bank and its interests engrossed very much of his thought by day, and very often drove sleep from his pillow at night. It seemed to him that they would be quite unable to induce gentlemen to join the board—which they were constantly urged to reorganise and strengthen—if they were not able to offer the same allowance as had hitherto been paid the directors of the bank. Moreover, experience had taught him to think very lightly indeed of gratuitous or ill-paid services, and he could only add, for himself, that he was not prepared to accept a seat on the board if the allowance to the directors were to be reduced. He spoke very plainly on the subject, because, as he had said before, it was in the power of the shareholders to throw him out if they disapproved of his opinions.

The resolution for the adoption of the report was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

On the Chairman proposing that the election of Mr. Andrew Cassels be confirmed,

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor stated that he had much pleasure in seconding the resolution, as from personal acquaintance he could testify to the great experience and weight which Mr. Cassels would bring to the board He looked upon the present as a sort of turning-point in the history of the bank, and, having been more or less connected with it since its commencement, he regarded with great satisfaction the addition of gentlemen of Indian commercial experience to the board, such as Mr. Cassels; and he thought the shareholders would also agree with him in approving of the appointment of so able an officer as Mr. Gwyther to the post of manager.

The election of Mr. Andrew Cassels to a seat at the board was then confirmed.

The retiring directors—Mr. John Jones and Mr. W. Macnaughtan—were re-elected, and the auditors—Mr. J. Thorp and Mr. Owen Lewis—were reappointed.

On a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors being proposed by Mr. C. B. Skinner,

Mr. Thomas Bett, who seconded the motion, took the opportunity to express his belief in the accuracy of the chairman's statement, that the losses were over-estimated rather than otherwise; and referring to the extension of telegraphic and railway communication in the East, he stated that he looked so hopefully upon the future prospects of the bank, that he had been a recent purchaser of further shares.

The motion was cordially agreed to, as also a vote of thanks to the manager, which closed the proceedings.

ON SHORE AND SEA.

A DRAMATIC CANTATA.

Written by Tom Taylor, and set to music by Arthur Sullivan, to be sung at the opening of the International Exhibition on Monday next, May 1.

The action passes in the sixteenth century, at a port of the Riviera, near Genoa, and on board of a Genoese and a Moorish galley at sea.

THE PERSONS REPRESENTED ARE—
La Sposina (a Riviera woman.)
Il Marinaio (a Genoese sailor.)
Chorus of Riviera women.
Chorus of Genese sailors.
Chorus of Moorish sea-rovers.

ARGUMENT.

As a subject not inappropriate to a celebration intended for the honour and advancement of the Arts of Peace, this Cantata has for its theme the sorrows and separations necessarily incidental to war. A dramatic form has been chosen, as lending itself best to musical expression. In order to keep clear of the national susceptibilities and painful associations connected with recent warfare, the action has been thrown back to the time when constant conflict was waged between the Saracen settlements on the shores of Northern Africa and the Christian Powers of the Mediterranean seaboard, particularly the Genoese. The action passes on shore at one of the many small seaports dependent on Genoa—as Cogoletto or Camogli, Ruta or Porto-Fino—in which galleys were manned and fitted out for her service; and at sea, on board, first, of a Genoese and afterwards of a Moorish galley.

The Cantata opens with the fleet weighing anchor to the joyous song of the sailors as they heave at the windlass and spread the sail, and the lament of wives and mothers, sisters and sweethearts, left sorrowing on shore.

Then the scene changes to the sea. Aboard one of the galleys, in the mid-night watch, the thoughts and prayers of the sailor go back to the loved ones left behind, and invoke for them the protection of our Lady Star of the Sea.

Months pass. The scene changes again to the shore. The fleet, so long and anxiously looked for, shows on the horizon and the crowd flocks to the port, to greet its triumphal entry, headed by the young wife or maiden whose fortunes the Cantata follows. But the price of triumph must be paid. The galley, aboard which her sailor served, is missing. It has been taken by the rovers: her beloved is captive or slain. She gives expression to her desolation amid the sympathising sorrow of her companions.

Her beloved, however, is not slain, but a slave toiling at the oar, under the lash of his Moorish captors. He plans a rising on the rovers, and while they are celebrating their triumph with song and feasting, possesses himself of the key of the chain (to which, as it ran from stem to stern of these galleys, each prisoner was secured). and exhorts his fellow-prisoners to strike for their liberty. The galley-slaves, after encouraging each other to the enterprise while they toil at the oar, rise on their captors, master the galley and steer homewards. Re-entering the port, they are welcomed by their beloved ones. The sorrow of separation is turned to rejoicing; and the Cantata ends with a chorus expressing the blessedness of Peace, and inviting all nations to this, her temple.

CHORUS OF SAILORS.

The windlass ply, the cable haul,
With a stamp and go, and a yeo-heave-oh!
Your sails to the wind let fall!
Joys of the shore we must forego,
But ours are the joys of the sea—
To brave the storm, and to sink the foe,
And the spoil of victory!

CHORUS OF WOMEN.

You leave us here to watch and weep—
The lonely night—the dreary day;
'Tis women's hearts your anchors keep,
Their lives you bear away!
Tutti. Then up with the Red Cross, broad and brave,
And sweep the Crescent from the wave!

RECITATIVE (Il Marinaio.)

'Tis the mid-watch of night—stars glisten keen;
The winds are piping loud in sheet and stay.
Over the bulwark gazing on the sea,
The sailor thinks of those he left ashore.

SONG (Il Marinaio.)

The wave at her bows is afire,
And afire in her wake behind;
And higher, and ever higher,
Are rising sea and wind—
As in man's heart love's desire,
And home thoughts in his mind.

CHORUS OF SAILORS.

Maris Stella—from on high
Guard our homes that sleeping lie!
Maris Stella, comfort pour
On the hearts we left ashore!

SOLO (Il Marinaio.)

What doth now the maid I love?
Does she sleep and dream of me?
Or prays she her saint above
Shield of her sailor to be?
Sending her heart, like a dove,
Hither across the sea!

CHORUS OF SAILORS.

Maris Stella, &c., &c., &c.

RECITATIVE (La Sposina.)

From spring time on to summer draws the year,
And still they come not; still we watch, and weep.
But see, yon cloud of canvas—faint and far!
They come, the loved, the longed for, home from war.
Streamers and pennons wave! They near the land!
Signal to signal answ'ring—fleet to fort.
But many a noble ship, and gallant crew
That sailed exulting forth returns no more.
Where is the galley that bore hence my love?
It shows not with the rest? Oh, presage dire!
Mourn, mourn with me, my love is lost, or slain.

SONG AND CHORUS (La Sposina and Women.)

Soft and sadly sea-wind swell,
Soft and sadly roll, oh, wave—
Wind that tolled my sailor's knell,
Sea that made my sailor's grave.
Dark my life for evermore
As that ocean grave shall be—
Sad my voice along the shore,
As the wind that wails for thee!

CHORUS OF WOMEN.

Dark her life for evermore.
As the ocean grave shall be—
Sad her voice along the shore
As the wind that wails for thee!

RECITATIVE (Il Marinaio.)

The Crescent o'er the Cross is hoisted high,
And cymbals clash, and pipe and drum are loud;
While o'er the Christian captives, chained and sad,
The unbelievers' song of triumph sounds.

CHORUS OF MOSLEM TRIUMPH, AND CALL TO PRAYER.*

Allâhu akbar! Allâhu akbar!
Mohammadar rasool r-l-'ah;
Lá illha, illa-l-láh!

* *Translation.*
God is most great! God is most great
Mohammed is God's apostle;
There is no God but God.

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RECITATIVE (Il Marinaio.)

They chain not Christian souls that chain their limbs!
While now the Moslem feasts, or sleeps secure,
Shape we our freedom: brothers as we are
In faith, and suffering, be brothers too
In striking for release, and for revenge!
This key, won from the sleeping Moslem's hold,
Unlocks our chain—a stout stroke does the rest!

CHORUS OF CHRISTIAN SAILORS AT THE OAR.

With a will, oh, brothers, with one will for all!
Think of wives and mothers as the oars rise and fall—
Heavy hearts make weary hands, and heavy ours should be,
Toiling for the infidel, far out at sea!
But there is comfort, brothers, in life and in death,
Hold to Christian manhood, firm in Christian faith,
Faithful hearts make fearless hands, and faithful hearts have we,
The Christian 'gainst the infidel, chained though we be.
Pass the word, my brothers, pass it light and low;
Oars will break to weapons, chains will weight a blow;
Manly hearts make mighty hands; it is but one to three,
Then up and on the infidel—a blow—and we are free!

RECITATIVE (Il Marinaio.)

Hark! on the night—the clash of falling chains,
The rush of sudden feet, and desperate hands
That make, or master weapons! Smite nor spare!
The galley's ours—'bout ship and steer for home.

DUET (La Sposina and Il Marinaio.)

(La Sposina.)

Here on thy heart, where I ne'er hoped to rest
The weight of my brow and the woe of my breast;
Here, on the heart of my love let me lie!
Here, in my joy, let me live, let me die!

(Il Marinaio.)

Come to the heart that ne'er thought to find rest,
In the chain of thy arms, on the wave thy breast:
The lash and the oar as a dream are gone by,
While thus in the clasp of my true love I lie!

CHORUS (Tutti.)

Sink and scatter, clouds of war!
Sun of Peace, shine full and far!
Why should nations slay and spoil,
With hearts to love and hands to toil?
Wherefore turn to mutual ill
God-giv'n gifts of strength and skill?
Blest the prince whose people's choice
Bids the land in peace rejoice;
Blest the land whose prince is wise
Peaceful progress to devise
Closed the brazen gates of Mars,
Peace her golden gates unbars!
Let the nations hear her call—
Welcome, welcome, one and all!

—*Illustrated London News*, April 29.

THE GREAT TUNNEL THROUGH THE ALPS.

A TRAVELLER, who lately passed through the Mont Cenis tunnel, coming from Italy, furnishes the *Mont Blanc* of Annecy (Savoy) with the following particulars:—He passed from Bardonèche to the point of junction of the two galleries in less than a quarter of an hour, in a train employed in removing the materials excavated. The way is not yet constructed in its whole width for about a hundred yards in the centre, where blasting operations are still going on. But with that exception the double line is completed, and nothing more remains to be done but to replace the temporary rails by permanent ones. The middle of the excavation forms a culminating point, a slope of two in a hundred having been provided on each side for drainage, so that it is consequently from 230 to 250 metres above the level of the entrances. The temperature is still very high, but that circumstance is accounted for by the necessity of still keeping closed the gates constructed for the requirements of the service, and which are only opened after an explosion to let the smoke escape. The fact has been remarked, that when the door is thrown open the current of air is rapidly established, and always in the direction of France to Italy. No one can pass over the line without a permission from the principal engineers, in order not to impede the progress of the works, which are expected to be completed in June next, and the inauguration to take place in July.

THE CARICATURIST OF THE DAY.

WE are glad that Lord Charles Russell has seen fit to grant a certain well-known caricaturist permission to frequent the lobby of the House of Commons. There need be little hesitation in assuming that this privilege has been accorded to M. Pellegrini, whose sketches of public men, bearing the signature "Ape," have amused London for some considerable time back. It would be interesting to know what inducement led the Sergeant-at-Arms to give his sanction to this playing with the appearance of our celebrities. Surely not the fear of being included in that gallery of portraits which is weekly growing bigger? It is whispered that there is only one thing which members of Parliament dread more than being caricatured by "Ape," and that is not being caricatured. It is easy to understand the mingled hope and fear of being thus burlesqued which must possess many of our distinguished men; and the mingled joy and dismay experienced by some politician or lawyer who finds himself honoured at the expense of being made more or less ridiculous. Perhaps, on the whole, a feeling of well-concealed satisfaction must prevail in the bosom of "Ape's" subjects when they find themselves figuring in the booksellers' windows. There is, after all, nothing malicious in these clever caricatures; and they frequently give a much more truthful likeness of a Cabinet Minister or a Judge than is to be found in the usual photographic album. We are not disposed to grumble at the fact of "Ape" having been in some measure recognised as a public functionary; and members of Parliament who may be looking forward to having themselves inscribed in these pictorial rolls of fame, ought to be glad that the artist has not been driven to take refuge in the Strangers' Gallery, from whence the nose of a gentleman on the Ministerial benches might be painfully foreshortened, or a perfectly faultless mouth receive an awkward twist.—*Daily News*, Apr. 24.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

(FROM THE PALL MALL BUDGET, APRIL 28.)

VON MOLTKE.

IT may not be generally known that in his youth General von Moltke served in Turkey under Sultan Mahmoud. An article in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* by Dr. Ludwig Hermann, who was in Turkey at the time, gives some interesting particulars of his curious episode in the great Prussian strategist's career. In 1833, after the war with Mehemet Ali, in which Mahmoud had lost a considerable part of his dominions, the Sultan determined to reorganize his army after the French model. He endeavoured with this object to obtain some French officers as instructors, but the Russian Government objected to this, and he then applied to the Prussian ambassador, Count Konigsmark, for some instructors from the Prussian army. The Count, however, expressed his regret at being unable to comply with his request, and the plan was temporarily abandoned. Two years afterwards Staff Captain von Moltke arrived at Constantinople, having been sent by his Government on a scientific expedition to the East. He was introduced to Chosrev Pasha, the Minister for War, who, struck by his abilities, presented him to the Sultan. The latter was so favourably impressed by Moltke at his first audience that he wrote an autograph letter to the King of Prussia, requesting his permission to retain the young captain for some time at his Court, as he wished to have his advice on the changes he proposed to introduce in the Turkish army. The King at first gave Moltke three months' leave, and after the expiration of that time consented, at Sultan Mahmoud's urgent request, to his entering for a short time into the service of the Porte, on the understanding that his place in the Prussian army should be kept vacant for him. In 1836 the Sultan made Moltke a colonel in his army, and entrusted him with various important duties. At his suggestion three other eminent officers of the Prussian staff and some officers of the artillery of the Prussian Guard were also attached to the army as military advisers and instructors. Moltke himself was attached to the army of Kurdistan under Hafiz Pasha, and greatly contributed to his victories over the rebellious Kurds in 1837, and to the success of his march across the Taurus against Ibrahim Pasha in 1839. On coming up with the enemy, however, Hafiz refused to adopt the plan of battle proposed by Moltke, and Ibrahim then gained a decisive victory over the Turks in the battle of Nisib, upon which Moltke and the other Prussian staff officers resigned their appointments and returned home. The organization of the Turkish army as it existed during the Crimean war was entirely the result of Moltke's reforms.

ROYAL VISITORS TO ENGLAND.

We learn from the *Anglo-Brazilian Times* that the Emperor and Empress of Brazil propose leaving Rio for Europe in the Southampton packet Douro on the 24th of May, and that arrangements have been already made in anticipation of the necessary authorization of the General Assembly. Let us hope that we shall shortly hear of arrangements being made in this country to prepare rooms at Buckingham Palace for these Royal guests, and to receive them in a somewhat less shabby fashion than other Royal guests have been received of late years when they have honoured us with a visit. Without entering into the question as to whether it is worthy of a great nation, or what was a great nation, to send foreign Sovereigns on their arrival in London to hotels, and entrust the duty of welcoming them to a few railway officials and police inspectors, there can be no doubt that this habit of disregarding the rules of common courtesy does not tend to elevate our reputation in the eyes of the world, and that as a matter of policy it is altogether a mistake. A little courtesy not only covers a multitude of faults, but to a certain extent supplies the want of some virtues. Social amenities are useful substitutes for good nature, and unless we extend some consideration to others, we cannot expect that they will continue to treat us with that respect we seem to claim as a right. If we are not prepared to meet our enemies, let us at least show that we are prepared to meet our friends, and though a nation of shopkeepers, let us not receive our Royal guests in a manner which makes even shopkeepers blush.

THE DOGMA OF INFALLIBILITY.

A new pastoral letter by the Archbishop of Munich, intended as a protest against the petitions of the "Old Catholics," shows the deep apprehensions which have at last been awakened in the clerical camp. These petitions, issued by the foremost men in Bavaria and addressed directly to the King, urge in the most emphatic manner the energetic suppression of the new dogma. The Archbishop, taking mainly the Munich petition for his theme, quotes largely both from its contents and from some of the speeches made at the meeting in which it had been resolved upon. Thus, he says, one speaker cried, "It was not the Holy Spirit who guided this Council; but the sprirít of lies, the spirit of ignorance, the spirit of cowardice brooded over the Council." Again, "Thus it has been reserved for the nineteenth century to see how, after the overthrow of the old order of the Church, the Pope has been raised into a Dalai-Lama," and the Archbishop goes on to explain to his believers that this Dalai-Lama is the Buddhistic high priest among the heathen Tibetans. Worst of all, one speaker contended "that whosoever made the utterances of Rome his own could no longer be a citizen of the State, but stood outside it—the servant of a Power hostile to the State." There are no counter-arguments in the episcopal emanation, but supplications to the faithful to be warned in time, and not to be led into temptation. It is no longer a question of the Dogma, in defence of which by the way, not a word is said by the Archbishop, but of the whole Church of Rome. This petition meant open rebellion against it, secession, schism, war to the knife. As to "remaining Catholics as before," he says, that is impossible without the full submission to everything that comes from Rome, including the dogma. And he significantly points to the death-bed of those who now break their allegiance. As regards loyalty to the State, he declares himself ready once more to renew his oath to the King if need be. On the contrary, it is those who become faithless to the Church who will also prove faithless to the Throne—and so forth. The letter winds up with a hope that the King will prove in the face of this agitation a true patron of the Church, and that the rights assured to the latter by the Concordat and the Constitution will not be jeopardized. There is a curious ring about this emanation. It seems suddenly to have become clear to the ecclesiastical authorities that they have gone a little too far, and that grave events will be the result of their policy.

CENTENARY OF COPERNICUS.

Another centenary looms in the distance: that of Nicolaus Copernicus, the astronomer, born on the 19th of February, 1473. Taking time by the forelock, the inhabitants of his native town, Thorn, in Prussia, are already preparing for the great event. Nor will the "Society of Friends of Science" at Posen allow itself to be taken by surprise. Four special points have been decided upon already. These are the preparation of an accurate prize biography of the deceased, the publication of a monumental album, a medal, and an ecclesiastical commemoration, to take place at Thorn. The biographies are to be finished by the 1st of January, 1872, the most successful writer to receive five hundred thalers. They are to be written "scientifically," to be based upon authentic documents, and, above all things, to prove incontestably the much-questioned Polish nationality of Copernicus. So that the candidates will have to start somewhat weighted by a condition which may make their whole labour futile in the end.

RATHER STRONG.

Among the rhapsodies called forth by Mdlle. Nilsson's performances in America a high place must be assigned to one published by an Indiana newspaper, the chief beauties of which are reproduced by the *Musical World*. "She came," says the journal in question, "like a flash of bright sunshine," and her notes fell on "the tendrils" of the critic's heart, "like the bubbling music of distant waterfalls on a bed of smashed roses." After hearing Mdlle. Nilsson sing "Home, Sweet Home," the critic (whose heart, probably through the said tendrils, seems to have undergone the influence of the grape) thought of "building her a castle of alabaster and gold, surrounding it with rainbows, shutting it in with gates of pearl and moonshine, and embowering it with roses." The critic also compares Mdlle. Nilsson to something—whether a city or a statue is not plain—known in Indiana as the "Venice di Medici."

A CHARACTERISTIC SPEECH OF BISMARCK'S.

The debate in the German Parliament last week on the question of making a daily allowance for expenses to the members, as is done in the Prussian Parliament, furnished Prince Bismarck with an opportunity of making another of his characteristic speeches. Herr Schulze, who introduced the motion, having quoted a declaration made by the Chancellor on a previous occasion, to the effect that if the motion were passed by a great majority of the members the Federal Council would find it "very difficult" to resist it, Bismarck observed that he did not know he had made such a statement, but that if he had, the Government was strong enough not to be frightened by such difficulties. What would be the effect of giving an allowance to members might be a matter of opinion. He could hardly come to any positive conclusion as to whether it would cause any considerable change in the constitution of the House, but he would be very sorry to risk it. (This was an allusion to the apprehensions of a predominant Radical element being introduced in the Parliament if the plan of paying members were adopted.) His chief objection to the motion, however, was that it would lead to long sessions. He thought that the German Parliament would only be a true representation of the people if its sessions were short; for otherwise no one who had other work to attend to would consent to be put forward as a candidate for election. "It is only short parliamentary sessions that will enable the best men of the various professions to give their services to their country. That the grant of an allowance to members makes long sessions is indisputable. Take the example of the Prussian Parliament: the Upper House always shows a tendency to shorten its sittings, while the Lower House is always adjourning. (Laughter.) Another objection," the Prince continued, "to the payment of members is that it tends to create a parliamentary bureaucracy." There were several members in the Prussian Parliament who made it their profession "to serve their country;" who worked so hard, both in the House as speakers and out of the House in preparing their speeches, that it would be impossible for them to do effectual work in any other profession. He highly valued the efforts of these gentlemen, and would be very sorry if such an element were wanting in the House; but he did not think it desirable that it should predominate in a parliamentary assembly, for it would then no longer represent the people, but be a body of officials, as it were, who, though very useful for legislation, could not faithfully reflect public opinion. He would add a word to those speakers who suggested that an Upper House should be created as a check on any radical tendencies which might be shown by a House of paid representatives. He must say with regret that experience had taught him that in these days an Upper House was not strong enough to counterbalance the vote of a popular assembly. "For this purpose I want a more powerful check; we have it in the Federal Council." That Council is more powerful than an Upper House could be, for its members do not represent their own opinions, but those of the States which have deputed them. He would therefore regard any change in the constitution which could tend to weaken the influence of the Federal Council as highly objectionable. "I look upon the Council," he concluded, "as a sort of palladium for our future—as a great guarantee for the future of Germany." Notwithstanding this speech, the motion was carried by a majority of 185 to 138; but it is very doubtful whether the Council, with whom the ultimate decision rests, will accede to it.

BRADLAUGH AND THE HOUSE OF BRUNSWICK.

Mr. Bradlaugh delivered a lecture last week at the New Waverley Hall, Edinburgh. Taking into consideration startling proposals which are now made almost daily either in Trafalgar-square or Hyde Park, Mr. Bradlaugh's views seem to be rather of a Conservative nature than otherwise, according to the report given of his lecture by the Scotch papers. He only advocates the repeal of the Act of Settlement by which the House of Brunswick occupies the throne of England. He does not propose that this should be done now; he hopes her Majesty may live ten years, and that by that time there will be such a feeling in this country as to induce an agitation for repeal of the objectionable Act. He does not "plead for a Republic" to-morrow. On the contrary, he would be its strongest opponent if he saw it coming to-morrow; because for a Republic the majority of the people should be able to think and do their duty as well as clamour for their rights. Nor does Mr. Bradlaugh "plead for equality," for equality is impossible while men have different intellects. All that Mr. Bradlaugh seems to plead for is that "the revolution should be made slowly and gradually." At the close of the address a little scene appears to have occurred. One of the audience accepting an invitation replied to Mr. Bradlaugh, who again spoke in refutation of his opponent. Then another of the audience, labouring under great excitement, alleged by some to be caused by alcoholic stimulants, "craved to be heard." Then there was a noise, and when the noise had died away Mr. Bradlaugh disappeared from the platform.

HIGH-CLASS FEELING IN FRANCE.

There are certainly moments in the history of the world when what is called "good society" does not come out well. Its tendency is to prefer the political calm necessary to the quiet enjoyment of the pleasures of wealth and high social position to the turmoil and agitation out of which ofttimes proceeds an improved condition for those who cannot be considered good society. The feelings and utterances of this high class in France at the present time show its peculiar characteristics in a concentrated form. The nonchalance with which the high-born idlers at St. Germain contemplate the struggle going on outside the walls of Paris is noticed with disgust by others besides the Communist journals. A haughty indifference is, however, by no means the only unbecoming state of mind with which they can be reproached. The "repose which marks the caste of Vere de Vere" does not in the least prevent that caste from betraying very strong passions and using very strong language when its interests are interfered with. A correspondent of the *Independance Belge*, writing from Versailles, says:—

"There are here three currents of opinion. That emanating from the Assembly is most open to conciliatory proposals; the second, proceeding from the Government, is also disposed to many concessions, but as time goes on it believes more and more in the employment of force. . . . Of the third I have not spoken. It is perhaps better to veil our disgrace; for a certain reactionary, sanguinary, and unpatriotic fury is a national disgrace. I cannot repeat to you what I hear. You could never imagine the violent language of the drawing-rooms, and the hopes entertained there. It reaches such a pitch that I often feel compelled to undertake the defence of the Parisians, and breathe more freely in the lobbies of the Assembly even when they are full of deputies of the Right."

A CURIOUS CHALLENGE.

The *Morning Post* publishes a curious challenge offered by a gentleman named Pennington to the world of actors and elocutionists. He undertakes to act Shakspeare against any man for 1,000 guineas a-side. Mr. Pennington's admirers and patrons, we are told, "consider him the greatest exponent of Shakspeare extant, and are willing for him to compete with any living actor" for a stake of this amount. We are not informed whether they are willing to find any portion of the sum themselves, or whether they only admire Mr. Pennington's powers so much that they will permit him to back himself for 1,000 guineas against all comers. At any rate the challenge has been accepted "by a gentleman whose position and reputation stamp him as a fit champion for the trial, and the preliminary arrangements are in progress." The prize is to be awarded by a committee of dramatic critics, and the contest is to be fixed for an early date. It will, doubtless, be numerously attended, and it is worth the consideration of managers whether they might not, by offering a series of entertainments of this kind, succeed in restoring the popularity of the legitimate drama. The taste of the English public for Shakespeare is open to question, but their attachment to sport is fortunately undeniable. The attractions of the betting ring might be superadded to those of the smoking-lounge and the drinking bar by which the caterers for our amusement are already supplementing the dramatic entertainments which they provide. If the public was admitted to these contests at the usual theatrical charges, and permitted to drink and smoke and speculate on the "event," we have no doubt that all the old national love of Shakespeare and the higher forms of drama would rapidly revive.

LA BOURGEOISIE.

The *Liberté* of Brussels has published a remarkable article on the part played by the bourgeoisie since 1789. The following are extracts from it:—"After reigning eighty years the bourgoisie is exhausted. There remains to it neither an institution nor an idea nor a man. We knew this since the 2nd of December, but the fresh proof is convincing. Of all that the bourgeoisie has created nothing can last, because nothing has vitality in itself. It is enough that the poor be armed or the army be wanting in discipline for the edifice to crumble at once. There is no principle of resistance in the bourgeoisie itself; its individual egotism has rendered it so unsocial that it is not even one body. It collects only to entrust others with its defence. What would become of it in Germany if a feudal emperor did not protect it? Where would it be in France at the end of two weeks if Charette and Cathelineau had not flown to its assistance? La Vendee protecting '89 is '89 apostatizing and abdicating. And, indeed, what can come out of the present crisis but the old monarchical, religious, and feudal society, or revolutionary socialism? Between these two worlds the bourgeoisie has not even found a place to die worthily. While its destinies are accomplished it holds aloof or utters miserable calumnies in its journals against its conquerors. History has nothing to compare with this fall. Feudality perished nobly in its crusades, and was extinguished on the sepulchre of its God. . . . The monarchical nobility died heroically on the scaffold, but before it fell it had the night of the 4th of August, a wondrous testament in which shone the greatness of its soul and its appreciation of the new time coming. It was in short the nobles who took the bourgeoisie by the hand to initiate it into the world it wished to govern. What would the first middle-class assemblies have been without the nobility from M. de Mirabeau to M. de Robespierre?"

ROME.

On Easter Sunday (writes our correspondent at Rome) the Pope celebrated low mass in the Sistine Chapel, in presence of the Corps Diplomatique and a number of distinguished foreigners specially invited to the ceremony. The Foreign Ministers and most of the ladies received the sacrament from the Holy Father. In the evening our visitors missed the customary illumination of the cupola of St. Peter's, which Cardinal Antonelli had interdicted. The *girandola* is postponed by the municipality till the 21st, the anniversary of the foundation of Rome. The Holy Father received at the Vatican the pupils of the foreign colleges, the ladies of the Roman nobility, and a large number of the clerical party of all ranks. The ladies of the nobility included twenty-one princesses, four duchesses, thirty-seven marchionesses, twenty-six countesses, and four baronesses. They presented an address to the Holy Father, and accompanied it with the offering of a carpet embroidered by their own hands. Afterwards came a deputation of the ladies of the commonalty, who brought his Holiness a canopy, also their own manufacture. The carpet is intended for the Pope to stand upon when pronouncing the benediction from St. Peter's, and the canopy is to be used on the same occasion to shelter his head. The Pope's reply to the addresses, though of unusual length, was listened to in breathless silence, and produced a great impression, particularly when he said that he did not know when the time would arrive for him again to deliver the benediction from the basilica. The chief officers of the late Pontifical army were presented to the Holy Father by General Kanzler, who wore his uniform and grand crosses. The Italian Government has given new offence by bringing the Cardinals under the income tax, and a double assessment has been made on Cardinal Antonelli, first as a Cardinal, and secondly as Prefect of the Apostolic Palace. Photiadis-Bey, the Turkish Minister at Florence, lately came to Rome to confer with Cardinal Antonelli respecting the breach with the Armenians, and, in consequence of this intervention, Monsignor Franchi's departure for Constantinople is postponed. Father Hyacinthe is here staying with the Prince de Teano. The attitude of Monsignor Hefele, Bishop of Rottenburg, and Canon Dollinger, is causing serious uneasiness at the Vatican. The Roman Professors are signing an address of sympathy to Dr. Dollinger.

THE SOUTH POLE.

At a recent sitting of the Berlin Geographical Society, Dr. Neumayer, who was for many years director of the Observatory at Melbourne, read an interesting paper proposing a new expedition to the South Pole. Dr. Neumayer brought forward various arguments in favour of his theory that the warm current from the tropical region of the Indian Ocean, which changes its course off the coast of Cape Colony, passes southward under the meridian of Kerguelen's Land, and probably reaches as far as the so-called Antarctic continent, where it takes the place of the cold current which flows northward to the Persian coast. This fact, he said, would afford a valuable hint for the discovery of the so little known South Polar regions, and especially for reaching certain points in those regions, or in the neighbouring parts of the Indian and Pacific Oceans, whence very valuable observations might be made of the transits of Venus in 1874 and 1882. In 1874, especially, it will be of great importance to make observations from the southerly groups of islands in the meridian of the islands of Kurguelen. These suggestions have created some discussion among the German astronomers, the principal of whom have during the last few weeks assembled at Berlin to make preparations for observing the next transit of Venus in 1874.

GORTSCHAKOFF AND BRUNNOW.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* publishes the promotions of Prince Gortschakoff and Baron Brunnow to higher titles in recognition of their services during the Black Sea discussions. The Prince is accredited with the rank of highness, and the Russian ambassador at this Court is made a count. The instrument effecting the latter promotion runs as follows:—

"Count Philip Ivanovitch,—For more than half a century you have devoted your zealous exertions to the service of the throne and the country in the diplomatic profession. Entrusted with different functions in this career, you have taken part in negotiations and international transactions of great importance. And now with renewed proofs of my confidence you have given fresh evidence of the devotion which has always animated you in your eminent capacities. In testimony of my gratitude for your long services I now raise you to the dignity of Count of the Empire by a ukase addressed to the Senate, and bearing this day's date.—I remain, always your affectionate ALEXANDER."

GEORGE SAND.

In connection with the influence of the late Pierre Leroux over Madame George Sand, the following extract from Heine's "Lutetia" may be found interesting:—"One can understand," wrote the celebrated Paris correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, "that by reason of her uncanonical turn of mind George Sand has no confessor; but as all women, even the greatest enthusiasts in favour of emancipation, have always need of masculine authority and guidance, she has, so to say, a literary 'director of conscience,' a sort of philosophical Capuchin, named Pierre Leroux. The influence of this excellent man on the talent of his penitent is unfortunately not favourable, for he draws her into obscure dissertations on ideas only half-developed; he leads her to engage in barren abstractions instead of giving herself up to the serene joy of creating forms full of life and colour, of exercising art for the sake of art."

THE WAR INDEMNITY FROM A BEERY POINT OF VIEW.

The French war indemnity—which by its delayed payment is seriously testing the patience of the victors—has been subjected to so many calculations by German financiers and journalists, in order to bring its immensity home to the vulgar mind, that one would think the subject had been thoroughly exhausted. One calculation has, however, been omitted until a few days ago; wonderfully enough, for it seems the most natural of all to the German mind. The defect is remedied by a Berlin paper, which now compares the amount with the quantity of beer that it might buy. As the result it is shown to be sufficient to supply the entire German army, numbering a million of men, with what we must on the authority of the paper, regard as its regular allowance of the favourite national beverage for no less than sixty-eight years and a-half. The arithmetician allows each man five "seidel"—about equal to our pint—per day, making the total 20,000 German tuns, or about 14,000 hogsheads. The tun reckoned at ten thalers (thirty shillings) brings the money value up to 200,000 thalers per day, or five millards in sixty-eight years and a-half. Considering that the indemnity is to be otherwise disposed of, it is hardly fair of the Berlin editor to make the thirsty German army's mouth water by the tantalizing calculation, touching as it does one of the tenderest chords of the German character.

THE LADIES AND THE POPE.

The pious ladies of Munich have resolved upon a kind of counter-demonstration to the Dollinger movement, which begins to assume a very grave aspect indeed. It consist in a renewed effort to provide Peter's Pence, and whatever may be thought of the object in view—the augmentation of the Pope's income—the means whereby it is proposed to be effected are all that can be desired. Indeed we might almost wish there were some charitable object to be achieved in a similar manner nearer home. "Let us renounce," says their circular, "as long as these sufferings of the Holy Church last, as long as St. Peter is in fetters, as long as circumstances will allow it" (we don't quite like that proviso), "all social public pleasures (theatres, concerts, &c.); let us reduce all our 'wants'—of which we have already very unfortunately far too many—to that which is indispensable, and let us lay down the savings effected in this manner at the feet of the Holy Father No! let us not in so holy a cause be satisfied with the mere feelings of our womanly hearts! We, too, are the champions of Christ! Let us advance to the *deeds* that befit us!" We wish these good ladies perseverance and all possible success, though we fear the soil of Munich and Bavaria generally is hardly very favourable at present for their undertaking.

TABLE TALK.

(*Once a Week*, April 29.)

WE recently made a note on the bagpipe as not being originally a Scottish instrument at all, but introduced from this country. Some envious Sassenach now writes to us claiming the same origin for that proudest symbol of a Scot—the kilt, or philibeg. But this is really too bad. Sir John Sinclair, in a letter to John Pinkerton—the well-known antiquarian writer—in 1796, says that "it is well known that the philibeg was invented by an Englishman, in Lochabar, about sixty years ago, who naturally thought his workmen would be more active in that light petticoat than in the belted plaid, and that it was more decent to wear it than to have no clothing at all—which was the case with some of those employed by him in cutting down the woods in Lochabar." Some even go so far as to question the antiquity of the plaid itself; but this, we think, it will be found difficult to prove. The plaid, as a distinctive symbol of clanship, undoubtedly used only to be worn in the Highlands by people of rank. In a book of costume, printed in Paris in 1562, the Highland chief is represented in the Irish dress, wearing a mantle; and, even as late as 1715, the remote Highlanders were only clothed in a long coat, buttoned down to the mid-leg—a costume much affected by the Irish peasant, even at the present day. It is a curious fact, also, that the Highlanders who joined the first Pretender, from the remote parts of Scotland, were not dressed in parti-coloured tartans, and had neither plaid nor philibeg.

We just mentioned John Pinkerton. The life of this antiquarian is a curiosity in itself. He died in 1826, and seems to have been an indefatigable bookworm and picker up of unconsidered trifles all his life. He was a Scotchman born, but always entertained a most obstinate prejudice against the Celtic race, as represented by his Highland countrymen. He seriously believed that the Irish, the Scotch Highlanders, and the Welsh, the Bretons, and the Spanish Biscayans, are the only surviving descendants of the original population of Europe; and that in them, their features, their manners, and their history, every philosophic eye may trace the unimproved and unimprovable savage—the Celt. He maintained, in every company, that he was ready to drop his theory altogether, the moment any one could point out to him a single person of intellectual eminence sprung from an unadulterated line of Celtic ancestry. He would appeal boldly to the "History of Bulaw," in particular; asking what one great man the Celtic races of Wales, Ireland, or Scotland had yet contributed to the roll of fame; and, as he was deeply versed in family genealogy, objectors had often a hard matter to combat his theory on the spur of the moment. Somebody once mentioned Burke to him as an instance to the contrary. "What!" said Pinkerton—"a descendant of De Bourg? Class that high Norman chivalry with the riff-raff of O's and Macs! Show me one great O', and I am done." One of his great delights was to prove that the Scotch Highlanders had never had many great captains—such as Montrose, Dundee, the first Duke of Argyll; and these, he said, were all Goths—the two first, Lowlanders; the last a Norman—the family name, Campbell, being simply derived from *de Campo bello*. We wonder what Pinkerton would have said at the present day about the Lords of Lorne! Pinkerton's industry seems to have been better than his judgment. He wrote a book, under the name of "Robert Heron," called "Letters of Literature," in which he used a new mode of spelling peculiarly his own. The object of the book was to prove that a study of the ancient Latin and Greek authors is worse than useless. It made sufficient mark, however, to call down the wrath and indignation of the poet Cowper; and gained for Pinkerton the notice of Horace Walpole. We must not forget, moreover, that the same theory has been advanced in our own times and by no less a man than Richard Cobden, who openly declared that one copy of the *Times* was more worthy of study than all the classic authors put together.

It is the custom, in some of the London churches, to separate the sexes—the men being seated on one side of the aisle, and the fair sex on the other. And, after all, our Ritualist brethren, are, it appears, in the right. This system is nothing but the revival of what was once the established custom of the English Church. Sir Thomas More, in his "Utopia," says:—"When they be come thither, the men goe into the right side of the church, and the women into the left side."

Somebody once wrote a book upon popular errors. We do not know whether it passed through many editions—in fact, we doubt it; for some popular errors which have held ground from time immemorial seem as firmly set as ever. There are some pleasing delusions which people love to cling to, and the correction of them—like the proverbial good advice of friends—is generally thrown away. In a recent note in "Table Talk," on St. Patrick's Day, we adverted to the well-known tradition among the Irish peasants, that serpents cannot exist in Ireland. A correspondent, however, informs us of the unfortunate fact that not only do serpents and frogs manage to exist in Ireland, but, worse still, that they absolutely swarm, the latter especially, in the country districts—notably in the county Dublin and the Queen's county. It is commonly supposed that if any adventurous spirit took the trouble to introduce a few of the reptiles, he would find it labour lost. But as the snakes are there, and old authorities maintain that Ireland was free from them until comparatively recent times, the fact remains that *somebody* must have imported them. One account gives it out that they were first propagated from spawn, introduced as an experiment, in 1696, by a Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin; another, that a gentleman imported a number of vipers from England into Wexford, about the year 1797, but that they died immediately after. In the summer of 1831, however, a gentleman, by way of experiment, brought a few pairs of the common snake from Scotland, and placed them in a plantation at Milecross, near Newtownards; and the readiness with which they multiplied was more alarming than pleasant. The late Marquis of W——d, well known in his day for his strange freaks, is said to have tried the same experiment on his own estates, but with no success. May not, after all, the idea of St. Patrick's prohibition of snakes in the Sister Isle be traced to the association of the serpent with the Evil One, and to the success which his reverence had in reforming the vices of his barbarian disciples?

In a paper just published by Dr. Soubeiran, he gives a table showing the increase during the last few years in the consumption of horse-flesh as an article of food in Paris alone. The following are his figures:—

	Horses.
"In 1866	902
1867	2,152
1868	2,421
1869	2,758
1870 (to September)	2,799"

while, during the siege, the consumption was from 50,000 to 60,000 horses. I suppose it will take many years to persuade us that horseflesh is nutritious and wholesome. At the same time, it must not be forgotten that it has always been the staple food with a large part of the world, and is still the favourite food of perhaps the larger part. A writer in the "Revue de Deux Mondes," for January, stimulated probably by finding horsesteaks his only attainable luxury, takes great pains to point out how widely spread, at all times, has been the eating of horse. In China, in Persia, in North Africa, in America, and in Australia, the flesh of wild horses and asses has always been in the highest esteem. Among the Romans, Mæcenas introduced the custom of eating young asses; the Sarmatians lived mainly on horse, which they either devoured raw, or prepared by the simple expedient of using it by way of a saddle—just as a cook beats his steak with a flat knife to make it tender; and the Vandals used to eat it whenever they could get it. After all, the main objection to horse-flesh on a large scale is its cost. So long as people remain content to use up in this way the old cab horses when they are past work, no doubt it will be an economical and prudent measure to eat them. But we do not eat old and worn-out oxen; and we should soon be falling back upon young colts. Fancy the expense of a banquet enriched by a haunch from a colt out of the last winner of the Derby! It would be, however, an admirable thing were some one to introduce a new animal; beef and mutton, though very well in their way, being apt to strike one, on dyspeptic days as monotonous. But even beef and mutton, in an unvarying succession, would surely be better than beef and mutton diversified by an occasional cut from a wornout knacker. Cannot something be done to make venison more common? There ought to be deer enough in England to make venison as cheap as mutton.

It is sometimes sarcastically said that the world knows nothing of its greatest men; but the truth of the saying is not unfrequently illustrated in sober fact. Who, among the majority of ordinary folk, has ever heard of Benjamin Thompson, Count of Rumford? And it would be difficult—nay, impossible—to mention any philosopher, statesman, and philanthropist, all in one, of whom so little is known. The chief reason for this undoubtedly is, because his efforts were mainly exerted abroad. The great characteristic of Rumford is that, while he was a philosopher, he was eminently a practical philosopher. Rumford did not write merely speculative essays, or simply propound abstruse theories. He was, above all others, the philosopher of common things. He made the feeding, clothing, warming, and sheltering of mankind sciences in themselves. The comprehensiveness of his grasp was amazing. In looking over the list of the subjects of his essays and researches, we range from "The Force of Fired Gunpowder," "Naval Signals," or "The Harmony of Colours," to "The Philosophy of Cooking" and "The Preparation of Cheap Soups, Indian Puddings, Maccaroni, Potato Salads, &c." At one time we find him discussing, as learnedly as the Astronomer Royal, the movements of the molecules of a heated fluid, and the chemical properties of light; at another, the pleasure of eating and drinking, and the means that may be employed for increasing it. Rumford was commissioned by the Elector of Bavaria to reorganize the Bavarian army. He studied the philosophy of cookery, and made experiments on the nourishing qualities of different kinds of food, with a view to feeding the men as well and economically as possible. He determined the best material for the soldier's clothing; and, to this end, he first considered the function of clothing, and found that in winter it should resist the escape of the animal heat to the cooler atmosphere, and thus maintain the body at the temperature required. For this purpose, a non-conductor—or, at least, a bad conductor—of heat is required. The relative conducting power of different clothing materials being, in his time, unknown, he constructed a theoretical soldier in the shape of a thermometer, which he could clothe with the materials he wished to test; and in this manner he obtained the results. Benjamin Thompson began life in extreme poverty—was a poor teacher in a colonial village school; yet, step by step, he rose to such honour and distinction, that, when the Elector of Bavaria was forced to fly from Munich, the temporary sovereignty was handed over, with plenary powers, to Count Rumford; and he wielded his authority with complete success. He practically solved great social problems which now, after a lapse of over seventy years, are puzzling the brains of modern wiseacres. He abolished mendicity from a country where beggars absolutely swarmed. He succeeded in making the rogues and vagabonds of Bavaria pay all the expenses of their food, clothing, and lodging, and leave a handsome balance over and above. He provided for the poor without poor rates. He was, in short, a great statesman, a practical soldier, a skilful mechanic and engineer, a successful philanthropist, and a real philosopher. He acted on the principles of inductive reasoning, alike in the eating of a slice of pudding and the dictatorship of a nation. The career of Benjamin Thompson is a remarkable example of what may be done by sound, practical, scientific knowledge and training; and it is a knowledge which we heartily recommend to the consideration of the various school boards throughout the country.

Most people have heard of the "Nine Worthies of the World," or the "Nine Worthy Conquerors." We have seen them counted up in various ways, but they are generally as follows: "The three good Jews"—Prince Joshua, King David, and Judas Maccabæus. "The three good heathens"—Hector, the son of Priam, Alexander the Great, and Julius Cæsar. "The three good Christians"—The Emperor Charlemagne, King Arthur, and Duke Godfrey de Bouillon. The old romancers, however, coupled with these nine worthies, nine other worthies of the fair sex—"ladies of high deserving," women warriors—and even go so far as to supply their names: 1, Marthesia, or Marpesia; 2, Lampedo; 3, Orythia; 4, Antiope; 5, Penthesilia; 6, Minthia; 7, Hippolita; 8, Theuca; 9, Thammaris, or Tomyris. Sometimes, Semiramis was substituted in the place of one of the ladies whom we have named.

I am indebted for the following to an American paper. It is something like the old fable of the hare and the tortoise, only here the hare does not lie down to sleep. The coutah (negro for terrapin) wins the race by the simple expedient of placing another coutah at every mile post, and himself at the last. It is not often one gets a better specimen of nigger English:—

"Once upon a time Br. Deer and Br. Coutah was courtin and de lady been lub Br. Deer more dan Br. Coutah. She did been lub Br. Coutah, but she love Br. Deer de morest. So de noung lady say to Br. Deer and Br. Coutah both, dey must hab a ten mile race, and de one dat beats, she will mary him.

"So Br. Coutah say to Br. Deer: 'You has got longer legs dan I has, but I will run you. You run ten mile on land, an' I will run ten on water.'

"So Br. Coutah went and git nine of his fambly, and put one at ebery mile post, and he himself, what was to run wid Br. Deer, was right in front of de noung lady door, in the broom grass.

"Dat mornin', at nine o'clock, Br. Deer meet Br. Coutah at de first mile-post, wha dey was to start from. So, he call, 'Well, Br. Coutah, is you ready? Go 'long.' As he git to de next mile post, he say, 'Br. Coutah.' Br. Coutah, 'Hullo!' Br. Deer say, 'You dere?' Br. Coutah say, 'Yes, brudder, I dere too.'

"Next mile-post he jump, Br. Deer say, 'Hullo, Br. Coutah!' Br. Coutah say, 'Hullo, Br. Deer, you dere too?' Br. Deer say, 'Ki! it look you gwine for tie me.' It look like we going to de gal tie.'

"When he git to de nine mile-post, he tought he git dere first, 'cause he mek two jump; so he holler, 'Br. Coutah.' Br. Coutah answer, 'You dere too?' Br. Deer say, 'It look like you gwine tie me.' Br. Coutah say, 'Go 'long, brudder, I get dere in due season time.'"

And so he does. At the end of the race, Br. Deer sees Br. Coutah in the piazza, "wid de noung lady, hooked hands, walking up and down."

IT is stated that during the Budget speech last week a slip of paper was passed along the Ministerial bench to Mr. Gladstone, on which were written the following words—some people attribute them to the Home Secretary, others to Mr. Ayrton:—

"Fiat Lux"—dixit Deus
(Beata est vox);
"Fiat Tax"—dixit Robertus,
A 'alfpenny a box.

—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

MR. BLANCHARD JERROLD is at present engaged in establishing labour markets in Great Britain, and generally in improving the condition of the working classes. To his surprise he one day received an invitation to Chiselhurst, and on his going down to Camden House had the honour of an interview with the Empress of the French, who devoted two whole hours to furnishing him with most valuable and detailed information as to the working of certain experiments in France. I do not feel quite at liberty to go into particulars just yet, as Mr. Jerrold proposes to bring out a book embodying the information so graciously imparted to him by Her Imperial Majesty. But fancy Queen Victoria sending for a publicist with a view to give him instruction, unless in drawing up a memoir of "the Great and Good"—"my beloved father," as the Prince of Wales always calls him to public.—*London Letter (Apr. 27) in the Pioneer*.

MILITARY GRATITUDE.—Miss Esther Johnstone, a young Jersey lady, died lately at Châlons-sur-Marne, and was interred with full Prussian military honours. Having been attached to an ambulance corps, on the cessation of the late war she resolved to remain with the Prussian sick and wounded, to whom she was most indefatigable in her attention. She made the smallpox patients her special care, and, while attending upon them, was seized with the disease and carried off in a few days. The Prussians resolved to give her the honours of a military funeral, and this was done with all the formalities that usually attend the obsequies of an officer. The Generals and officers at Châlons-sur-Marne accompanied the corpse to its resting-place, together with about 500 of the inhabitants. A monument has been erected by the soldiers to her memory.—*Times*.

IT would appear that the hedgehog has of late been violently exercising the ingenuity and the knowledge of the various practical naturalists who write letters to our sporting contemporary *Land and Water*. Several strange accusations have been brought against the animal. In the first place, the hedgehog was accused of being a worse enemy to the huntsman than even the violets, hounds being diverted from their proper quarry by a singular desire to run after the little beast. Then it was urged against him that poison had no more effect on his constitution than fire upon the legendary salamander. He appeared to enjoy arsenic, according to one account, and swallowed prussic acid with evident relish. A few learned gentlemen doubting this, caught a hedgehog, and when sufficiently domesticated to know his friends, he was placed on a table by members of the Pharmaceutical Society, in the solemn presence of veterinary surgeons and three contributors to the public press. The mouth of the hedgehog was then artificially opened, "and a small portion of a pale fluid carefully poured into it, the nose being held between the fingers so as to close the nostrils, with a view to prevent breathing for a second or two, which was necessary to make it swallow the potation." Curious to relate, the hedgehog succumbed in a few minutes to the experiment, and died in an off-hand uninteresting style. Another naturalist writes to say that he keeps a hedgehog for his private amusement, and calls him Peter. This hedgehog occasionally goes upon a rampage for weeks at a time; and a short while since he returned from an excursion quite tipsy, and unable to find his bed without the assistance of a servant. Peter, we are assured by his master, prefers ale to anything else, but "will go to the stout cask if the ale is out." Recent notable works on natural history render facts of this kind especially valuable. It is something to know how easily so simple-minded an animal as the hedgehog can adapt his tastes and his disposition to the highly civilized custom of intoxication.—*Daily News*.

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FOR SALE, ROMAN CEMENT.—Apply to VOLKART BROTHERS.

WHEELS for SALE.—On THURSDAY, the 1st June, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION a consignment of ADDIS'S PATENT WHEELS now lying in the Apollo Bonded Warehouse. Duty to be paid by the purchasers, and delivery taken from the warehouse from date of sale. The wheels can be inspected at the warehouse on application to Messrs. BLACKWELL & Co., Rampart Row.

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(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)
Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	£3,200,000
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E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
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Life Assurances of every description granted.
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April 1871.

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Gent's Overland Trunks, Best Japanned Canvas, with Strong Brass Locks. The correct height for Cabin	30 inches.	25 0	28 0
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	27 ,,	25 0	28 8
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		7 8	8 8
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White Shirts ...at Rs. 42 to Rs. 54 per d
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